THE LANCET.

VOL. II.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837. [1836-37.

LECTURES
ON
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,
NOW IN COURSE OF DELIVERY,
AT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

BY PROFESSOR A. T. THOMSON.

LECTURES XLIX & L.

POISONING WITH FISH.—BITES OF VENOMOUS AND RABID ANIMALS.—DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO THE UNRESPIRABLE GASES: —*Poisoning with oysters and mussels. Reason of their acquiring deleterious qualities. Treatment.*—*Bite of the rattlesnake and the viper. Treatment.*—*Bites of animals producing hydrophobia. Ancient notices of the disease. The wound: the progress of the symptoms. Whether the virus will lie dormant near the cicatrix. Special action of the virus on the spinal marrow. Diagnosis of hydrophobia. Post-mortem appearances. Characteristics of the disease in the dog. Prophylactic. Treatment. Failure of all subsequent remedies.* —*Deleterious and fatal effects of exposure to the carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen gases. Treatment.*—*Charcoal fumes. Noxious air breathed by nightmen. Treatment. Carburetted hydrogen.*

POISONING WITH FISH.

GENTLEMEN:—Among the animals which prove poisonous to the human species are found many fishes and some reptiles, but too little is known respecting some of them to permit any satisfactory comments to be made upon them in a course of this kind: I shall, therefore, confine my account of them to those which either belong to our own climate, or the poisonous nature of which has been well ascertained.

Both oysters and mussels have frequently proved poisonous. The accidents which have occurred from eating them have been more frequent in summer than in winter. Many cases might be brought forward, but I would rather refer you to an essay by Dr. COMBE, published in the 29th volume of the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," and another by my friend Dr. BURROWS, in the 3rd volume of the "London Medical Repository," than occupy your time with them at present.

The symptoms which usually result, when mussels or oysters prove poisonous, commence with a general uneasy feeling, such as characterises gastric and enteric irritation, followed by a sensation of weight in the stomach, nausea, vomitings, severe pain at the epigastrium, difficult, sometimes convulsive and stertorous, breathing, great precordial anxiety, and itching of the skin, followed by an eruption of wheals resembling urticaria, occasionally of pustules. The face is frequently the chief seat of this eruption; it previously swells, and the eyelids in particular are affected with the most tormenting itching; the swelling is occasionally confined to the eyelids. Sometimes there is a sensation of heat and constriction of the throat, accompanied with coldness of the extremities, twitchings of the tendons, the pulse becomes nearly imperceptible, and, when this occurs, syncope supervenes, and the case terminates fatally. The symptoms occur usually two or three hours after eating the poisonous shell-fish, and very soon acquire their maximum of intensity; nevertheless, the duration of the attack varies greatly, whether it proves fatal or recovers. When death is the result, it has occurred, in some instances, in a few hours; in other cases it has not taken place until the third or fourth day.

On the post-mortem inspection of the bodies of those who have died from eating mussels, or oysters, in a few instances the stomach and mucous surface of the intestinal canal have displayed indications of inflammation, but more generally no light has been thrown upon the subject by the inspection of the body. Hence it is still a matter of doubt whether mussels, in the condition which renders them poisonous, operate as topical gastric irritants, or by the influence of the poison on the nervous system. In my own opinion, from an attentive perusal of the cases on record, and from having seen one case which recovered, the influence of

the poison on the nervous system accounts better for the symptoms than any topical irritation can do. The symptoms, indeed, more closely resemble those which result from many ordinary articles of diet upon peculiar habits or idiosyncracies, and had not many individuals suffered at the same time from eating the same mussels the cases might have been referred to idiosyncracy. That no peculiarity of habit is required to account for the symptoms is evident from the fact, that cats and dogs who had partaken of the same mussels and oysters as had proved deleterious to men, were killed by the poison.

Many physicians, as well as naturalists, have sought to explain the causes of this occasional poisonous property in mussels. Some of the physicians have referred it to commencing putrefactive decomposition of the fish. It is, indeed, well known that spontaneous changes which occur in some kinds of animal food, such, for example, as bacon, sausages, and, occasionally, cheese, have rendered them poisonous. So far as chemical examinations have extended, and can be depended upon, the poisonous property of these substances seems to be a principle analogous to the fat acids. The symptoms produced by them closely resemble those of poisoning by mussels or oysters; but no such acid matter has been detected in these fish when they become poisonous. It is true that the cases detailed by Dr. Burrows arose from mussels which had been exposed to the air and sun for some days; but no investigation into the nature of the change which had taken place in the fish was instituted. Some of the naturalists have referred the poisonous properties of oysters to copper, and others to particular minute molluscous animals, medusæ, and minute sea star-fish, gaining admittance to the interior of the mussels and oysters at certain seasons of the year. M. Breumic has affirmed that, in some cases of poisoning by mussels, he has seen all the symptoms suddenly cease on the patient vomiting matters containing minute star-fish, which, when examined by a good lens, could be perfectly made out; and on examining some mussels, in summer, he found similar star-fish in them, but could not discover any of them in winter. He gave some of these star-fish to a dog; in a short time the animal displayed symptoms of a description similar to those which characterise the influence of the poison on man, and it soon died. He remarked that when the mussels containing these star-fish were cooked, the symptoms caused in dogs were much less severe, and they were rapidly arrested by the administration of vinegar. M. Davendeau repeated the experiments of M. Breumic, and obtained similar results. This opinion, also, was taken up by M. Lamouroux, and by others, but it still wants confirmation. Upon the whole, the causes of poisoning by mussels and oysters seem to depend upon some change in the fish, approximating to disease; but there is no obvious change, either in their appearance or in their taste; and whether this depends on the introduction of other animals into them, or upon disease, still remains, in my opinion, undecided.

In treating cases of this kind of poisoning, the stomach should be first cleared by emetics, leeches should then be applied to the epigastrium, to combat the pains there, and mucilaginous and demulcent fluids should be freely administered, and vinegar and water with ether, in doses of ℥j., should be frequently repeated, to allay the nervous symptoms. In the case which I saw, opium seemed to produce much relief to the patients when cramps of the stomach and the legs supervened; it was, however, chiefly combated by saline purgatives and demulcents.

BITES OF SERPENTS.

With respect to the bites of venomous serpents I have little to say. Rattle-snakes are occasionally brought to Europe to be exhibited as objects of natural history, and persons have been accidentally bitten by them and have died; therefore some knowledge of the symptoms caused by their bite, and the mode of treating it, is requisite to European practitioners.

The rattle-snake belongs to the genus *crotalas*, and to the natural order of *ophidicus*. The species are remarkable for the fœtid odour which they exhale; and to which, in addition to the noise which they produce by the rattles in their tails, is attributed the stupifying or fascinating property which they are said to possess over birds. The South American rattle-snake, crotalus *durissus*, and the crotalus *horridus* of Mexico, are the most venomous; they are from three to five feet in length: the number of transverse joints in the tail, which constitutes the rattle, accords with the years of their age. Their fangs are hollow, and furnished at the root with a bag of poison, which, when pressed upon, in the biting of the reptile, ejects the contents into the wound which the tooth makes, for each of the fangs is perforated with a small channel, intended to give exit to the poison. The gland secreting the poison is situated under the eye. The perforated tooth is concealed in a fold of the gum when it is not in use; and there are many germs for replacing it should it happen to be broken or removed.

The bite of the rattle-snake is very dangerous, and rarely fails to prove fatal. In 1826, a person of the name of Drake, who was examining one, which was exhibited, was bitten by it and died. In 1828, Dr. Rousseau, at Paris, made a number of experiments with some of the poison of these

serpents, who had been preserved in alcohol. He inoculated animals with it, all of whom suffered from embarrassed breathing, acceleration of the pulse, great depression of strength, particularly in the wounded limb, and convulsions, and all of them died.

The means usually employed to check and to overcome the influence of this poison, is a ligature placed above the wounded part, sucking the poison from the wound, the application of cupping-glasses, cauterization both by the potential and by the actual cautery; but the virulence of the poison has, in most instances, withstood these means, and has proved fatal. The mode of treating patients bitten by these snakes is still a desideratum, but the plan is the same as that adopted for the bite of the viper.

The vipers, coluber *berus* and *C. natrix*, are the only poisonous snakes known in Europe. The first, or common viper, is about two feet in length, and about an inch in diameter at the thickest part of the body; it is of an ash-grey colour, deeper on the back than on the sides; from the nape of the neck to the tail a black zigzag stripe stretches, composed of spots; on the belly and below the tail are transverse bands of the colour of polished steel; the head is of a heart shape, broader behind than the rest of the body; on its top are two black lines diverging from before backwards, forming the letter V; and between the divergence of the limbs of the latter is a black mark, like the head of an arrow. Behind each eye, which is lively and sparkling, is a black band, prolonged to the fifteenth abdominal plate; the tongue is forked, soft, and frequently protruded. The second species, *C. natrix*, is about two feet and a half long, of an ash colour, with ranges of spots along the upper part of the body; near the neck are three white, or yellowish, blotches, forming something like a collar on the back of the head, and terminating backwards by a large, very deep, black blotch; the head is long and nearly elliptical; it hisses loudly when irritated, exhales a fœtid odour, seldom bites, and its bite is not always fatal.

The venomous apparatus, in both species of the viper, is composed of two glands, situated behind the globe of the eyes, under the temporal muscle: they have an excretory canal communicating with a membranous sac which envelops the poisonous fangs, and which are furnished with a canal which guides the poison from the bag into the wound made by the bite. When the animal opens its mouth to bite, the levator muscle of the jaw presses upon the gland, and squeezes the poison from it into the canal of the tooth, and it is thrown out by a small hole at its apex.

The symptoms caused by the bite of the viper are acute, lancinating pain of the bitten part, which is increased on pressure. In a short time the pain spreads over the whole of the wounded limb; the part swells, and a tumour forms over it, at first colourless, then red, and afterwards becoming livid, until it assumes a gangrenous aspect: this appearance gradually extends to the neighbouring parts. Nausea, vomiting of bilious matters, and convulsions succeed. Sometimes jaundice supervenes; the stomach rejects every thing; there is pain in the belly; the pulse becomes small, irregular, concentrated, and quick; the breathing is embarrassed; the body covered with a cold sweat; the mind is disturbed; the wound exudes, at first, black blood, then a fœtid fluid; and, if death occur, the skin which covers the wounded limb, as well as that of the whole body, acquires an icy coldness.

Fontana made many experiments on the venom of the viper; it is a yellowish viscid fluid, something between oil and mucilage in consistence; and when exposed to the air it acquires the appearance of dried albumen; it is insipid, and dissolves in water, but alcohol coagulates it like albumen. This poison retains its activity after it is dry, for many months. The quantity furnished by an ordinary sized viper does not exceed two grains, but it is rapidly reproduced. When recently secreted, it is less poisonous; and when it has remained in the poison bag for some time, after several animals have been bitten by the same viper, the last is scarcely affected by the poison. The more enraged the reptile is the more powerful is the poison. The alarm of the bitten person, the season of the year, and other circumstances, modify its activity. It has been demonstrated that, like several other animal poisons, it is inert when it is swallowed, a fact which has been verified by experiments both on the lower animals and on man. When the poison is inoculated by the bite, or by any other means, the symptoms do not present themselves for at least twenty minutes afterwards.

In treating bites by the rattle-snake and viper, the first object is to check, by a ligature placed above the bitten part, the further progress of the poison, and to cauterize the wound with a hot iron, or some powerful caustic; for instance, butter of antimony, or pure potassa. Cupping-glasses may also be applied to the part; and in a case treated by M. Bouillaud they proved very beneficial. These modes of treatment are founded on the supposition, that the poison is absorbed, and accurate observations tend greatly to support that opinion. Ammonia, or eau de luce, oil of olives, theriac, and other antidotes, have each had their advocates, but each has failed in many instances. Upon the whole, however, ammonia, largely diluted, has proved most beneficial. Nothing should supersede the use of the ligature and the cauterisation of the wound. The ligature should be applied

as tightly as possible, until the part is cauterised, after which it should be taken off to prevent any injurious effects from its compression of the parts below it. I have never seen any case of a bite of any of these snakes.

BITES OF ANIMALS, PRODUCING HYDROPHOBIA.

The next species of animal poison is one which has not hitherto been considered as connected with our subject; but, if we regard the poison of serpents to be fitted for our investigation, there can be little doubt that the bites of rabid animals, not naturally venomous, are also part of the business of the medical jurist. The law properly orders that dogs, at certain seasons of the year, shall be confined, and when any one dies from hydrophobia, it is, legitimately, an object of inquiry for the coroner.

No person who is bitten by a rabid animal, whatever his age or his condition may be, can, *à priori*, be declared safe from an attack of the disease named hydrophobia, although it cannot be denied that many who have been bitten have never displayed hydrophobic symptoms. The dog is generally regarded as the communicator of this morbid poison to man, but it may be conveyed from cats also, and from many other animals. The disease, however, most commonly appears in the dog, and as a disease communicated by him it has been known from the earliest antiquity.

Not to mention the notices of the disease in HOMER and EURIPIDES, some hints occur in the writings of HIPPOCRATES, which afford reasons for stating that hydrophobia, in man, had been seen by the father of physic; nevertheless, it is curious that ARISTOTLE, whilst he admits that all animals bitten by rabid dogs become rabid, excepts man; DEMOCRITUS and POLYBUS, on the other hand, who lived a century before him, seem to have been well acquainted with the disease as it appears in man; the former regarded it as a species of tetanus, and it is a curious fact that the only mode yet known of counteracting the influence of the hydrophobic virus, namely, the application of cupping-glasses, and the cauterisation of the wounded part, in which the poison is lodged, was practised by THEMISON and the followers of ASELEPIADES. The history of this formidable disease, the effect of animal poison, is one of great interest, but this is not the place to dilate on mere historical notices, it is only necessary for me to remark, that ancient as the accounts of the disease are, yet a satisfactory method of combatting it is still unknown.

The character of the attack varies greatly, according both to the nature of the bite, the manner in which it is inflicted, and the condition of the system of the bitten person at the time. It is not essential for the production of the disease that the bite should be deep, or that any laceration of parts should take place, the slightest scar that penetrates the cuticle and admits the saliva to be applied to a secreting surface, is an adequate inlet for the poison. In general, indeed, the bite is rather a slight snap, the consequence of the irritable condition of the animal at the time, than a bite inflicted with the force of a healthy enraged animal. In some instances, however, when the disease assumes that feature which is termed furious hydrophobia, the wound is deep and lacerated, and the bite is repeated in several distinct places.

The *wound*, whatever may be its character, whether slight, or large, or deep, soon heals, and it seems to remain unaffected, and the virus to lie dormant in it for an indefinite period, the time of incubation, as this may be termed, varying from a few days after the bite to eighteen months, or at the utmost two years, for I cannot admit the accuracy of those accounts which have been given of the interval between the bite and the occurrence of the disease extending to three, four, eight, and ten years. When the disease occurs soon after the bite, a slight degree of fever is obviously present until the disease actually appears; but when the period of incubation extends to many weeks, or months, this is not the case, and the nervous depression which often occurs in that period has been justly referred to the mental anxiety which necessarily arises in the minds of persons bitten by a rabid animal, from the uncertainty which hangs over their fate.

When the disease begins to display itself the cicatrix of the bitten part becomes a little painful, and itches, or a pain shoots from it to some other part of the limb, or body; on other occasions it feels torpid, and if the bite have been over a joint it becomes stiff. The scar generally becomes red, slightly swollen, and, occasionally, pimples appear on it; but although these sometimes discharge a very sharp ichor, yet no redness or swelling of the lymphatics, indicating absorption, is perceived, but the pain which attends this period of the attack seems to follow the course of the nerves, and, like the bite of a cobra de *capella*, the most excruciating pain is felt under the xiphoid cartilage; and it is a curious fact, also, bearing on the nervous character of the disease, that, like tetanus, the irritation seems to be greatest when the extremities are the injured parts. These symptoms rarely occur sooner than three or four days before the more obvious features of the influence of the poison on the general system display themselves, and become confirmed. In a case which I published in the 13th vol. of the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," the boy died on the twenty-third day after the bite, and the third day after the hydrophobic symptoms actually displayed themselves. I am of opinion that a certain condition of the habit, with which

we are unacquainted, is requisite to enable the poison remaining dormant in the wound, to operate on the system, and that this is probably intimately connected with the condition of the nerves may be concluded from several cases having displayed their symptoms on the persons being informed of the death of some one who had been bitten by a hydrophobic dog; the pain, also, in the cicatrix, and the symptoms attending it, have, in some instances, immediately followed a debauch, the shock of which to the nervous system is too well known to require to be described. Whether during the state of incubation the virus is operating progressively, however slowly, or whether it lies, as I suspect, altogether dormant until the condition of the habit be adequately predisposing to its action, I shall not, at present, stop to inquire. I must, however, acknowledge that I am perfectly aware that the opinion I have hazarded is not that most generally adopted; on the contrary, it is supposed that absorption is going on from the first introduction of the virus; and that it is rapidly taken into the blood is the prevailing opinion; but were this the fact, no change, nor pain, nor itching, would be excited in the cicatrix, from the vicinity of which all the virus is supposed to have been long before removed. I see no grounds of explanation of the period of incubation, if the opinion which I have suggested be regarded as inadmissible.

When the cicatrix becomes uneasy, the feelings become anxious, the spirits depressed, and slight febrile symptoms succeed. The appetite fails, and even a loathing of food is felt, and this is sometimes followed by nausea and vomiting; a sensation of stiffness at the back of the neck is next felt, extending to the angles of the jaws and the larynx, accompanied with a constant sighing, hurried respiration, and slight headach. The sighing is evidently connected with the condition of the origin of the eighth pair of nerves: it is sometimes accompanied with sobbing, closely resembling that caused by throwing suddenly cold water upon the shoulders; or the pain which I have already mentioned as occurring under the xiphoid cartilages, is experienced: it is often referred to the stomach, but it is the result of spasm of the diaphragm. On now attempting to swallow, the patient finds much difficulty, or an impossibility of effecting it; and the attempt produces convulsions of the muscles connected with deglutition. It is the pain caused by these spasmodic actions, that produces the dread of swallowing fluids, which has given the name *hydrophobia* to the disease; and, indeed, the dread of the sufferings is so great, as often, of itself, to bring on the convulsions, when the mind is recalled to them by the sight of any fluid. It has been asserted that persons bitten by rabid cats have not this difficulty of deglutition, but in the case of the boy whom I just now mentioned as having attended, this was not the fact; the symptoms in every respect resembled those caused by the bite of a dog. In conjunction with this difficulty of deglutition, a sensation, resembling the globus hystericus, often occurs; and in the case to which I have referred, a burning pain was experienced along the course of the spine, which is not an uncommon symptom of that variety of hysteria which sometimes accompanies irritable gastric dyspepsia. This difficulty of swallowing, and the dread of it, are conjoined with intense thirst. This causes a thick, viscid state of the saliva, and as it accumulates, a constant hacking and spitting takes place to get rid of the inconvenience which it causes. The pulse varies greatly in velocity, but it is generally quick, sometimes so much so, that it cannot be counted. By degrees, as the strength gives way under the repeated convulsive paroxysms, it sinks till it is scarcely perceptible.

The most remarkable symptom of the fully-formed attack which I have observed, and which was very remarkable in the case which I have mentioned, is the excessive sensibility of the skin; drawing the handkerchief out of the pocket, suddenly waving the hand, even breathing upon the unfortunate patient, will induce the convulsions. The greatest complaint of the poor boy I attended was, when seated on his mother's knee,—"Oh, mother, do not breathe upon me." The settling of a fly upon the skin, the slightest touch, any movement of a person in the room, excite the severest pains, and often cause the patients to scream with horror. This is another feature of resemblance between this influence of the virus of hydrophobia on the nerves of sensation, and violent attacks of hysteria, which strongly characterises the nervous nature of the disease.

In general all the excretions, alvine, urinary, and cutaneous, are natural; but sometimes costiveness is considerable; and the skin is hot and dry. In very few instances, indeed, has strangury been present; and, indeed, with the exception of the salivary and the lachrymal glands, the secreting system is little affected. Another singular symptom occasionally appearing is satyriasis in men, and furor uterinus in women.

During the whole period of the attack there is little or no aberration of mind. In the few cases which I have seen, the mind remained entire to the last moment of life. It is not, however, uncommon to perceive a degree of dread and timidity overshadowing the mind, but the moral courage must be great, indeed, to set apprehension aside, in a disease the fatal issue of which is invariably certain.

From the commencement to the fatal ter-

mination of the attack, the symptoms are not progressive; they sometimes remit, and occasionally intermit, and afford a fallacious prospect of recovery. This occurred for ten hours in the case of the poor boy, which I published, and I then referred the interval of seeming convalescence to the use of the hydrocyanic acid; but my subsequent experience, and my knowledge of cases which have been recorded by others, have proved to me that such intermissions are spontaneous in this disease, and that it is not less fatal when they happen.

I shall not occupy your time, Gentlemen, with speculations on the causes of this frightful effect of an animal poison, but briefly state my reasons for supposing that the organ upon which the virus specially acts, is the spinal marrow. In assuming this opinion I do not mean to affirm that other parts of the nervous system are not also affected.

In the first place, the acute sensibility of the skin; the convulsions which occur, of a tetanic character: the sensation of constriction round the throat; the pains in different parts of the body not unlike those of rheumatism; the difficult respiration; the regularly gradually sinking pulse; and the patient actually dying from exhaustion from the severity of the spasms, are all symptomatical of spinal inflammatory irritation arising from other causes than the virus of hydrophobia; and if we examine the appearance of the spine in the case of the boy who died under my care, the appearance of spinal meningitis was never more conspicuous.* Dr. Reid, of Dublin, also, and some continental practitioners, have observed similar vestiges of inflammation of the arachnoid of the spinal chord. I cannot avoid expressing my surprise that so acute an observer as Dr. Bardsley, in a most interesting essay on hydrophobia, published in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," in mentioning this appearance of the spinal meninges, should remark,—"It leaves the mental phenomena, the salivation, the spasms of the face, the *tenderness* and *unnatural appearance* of the skin, and particularly the diaphragmatic irritation, altogether unexplained." Now, the exalted sensibility of the skin is a constant phenomenon of spinal meningitis, and the tetanic spasms, which accompany it, affect the diaphragm. I am fully aware that dissection has not always displayed so striking a diseased condition of the spinal theca; but irritation of the absorbed virus may fall upon the chord itself, as well as its meninges; and we know that when spinal irritation, from any cause, exists, painful affections of the neck, chest, and upper extremities, and occasionally an exalted sensibility of the skin, are not uncommon symptoms. Indeed, I have no hesitation in stating my firm conviction that, by whatever means the virus is thrown upon the spine, it is its influence there, like the poison of strychnia, nicotina, and some other poisons, which is the source of the characteristic symptoms of hydrophobia.

It is only by noticing these characters that we are enabled to distinguish hydrophobia from severe cases of hysteria, hypochondriasis, and tetanus arising from punctured wounds. The last of these diseases is the nearest, in semblance, to that caused by the hydrophobic virus, but the spasms are more permanent, whereas those of hydrophobia are of short duration; and, except in tetanus from poison, the spasms of tetanus are not caused by slight movements of the air as those are which occur in hydrophobia. The viscid, accumulated saliva, the great thirst, the spasms caused in attempts to drink, the vomitings, the panting, laborious respiration, the tremor of the whole muscles, and the bright, preternatural glistening of the eye, are of themselves sufficient to point out the distinction between hydrophobia and tetanus, hysteria and hypochondriasis.

With regard to the post-mortem appearance in this disease, little that is satisfactory has been obtained when the spine has not been examined.

The *brain* has seldom presented any marks of recent disease. The *pharynx* and *œsophagus* are occasionally, but not always, slightly inflamed; and although the stomach has been found highly injected, yet, in many instances, nothing of the kind has been detected. The mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchi is sometimes red, and its natural secretion augmented, but these appearances are less frequent even than the indications of gastric inflammation; there is, however, much reason for believing that these appearances, and those, also, described as derangements of the heart, pericardium, liver, and spleen, are more or less incidental to the diseased action generally of the system, than the effect of the virus on those organs. With regard to the spinal chord, Brera, Sanders, Reid, Mr. F. Godrich, and myself, have found its theca more or less inflamed; whilst others, who have examined it, have found not the least indication of inflammatory action, in either the chord itself, or in its investing membrane: and, in truth, it might be asserted that many of the appearances presented by dissection are more the consequences than the cause of the disease.

Before proceeding to detail the mode of treating cases of hydrophobia from the bite of a rabid animal, it is important to make ourselves acquainted with the appearances which characterise the disease in the dog; and it would be still more important could

* Vide plate of the spinal chord in the "Med. Chirurg. Trans.," vol. xiii.

chemistry throw any light on the nature of the poisoning agent; but the latter information is not likely to be obtained.

A dog who is about to become hydrophobic, displays at first a restlessness, and an unusually irritable condition: he is observed picking up straws, threads, pieces of paper, and similar things; licking cold surfaces, such as stones, or iron utensils; he becomes shy, lonely, and shuns the approach of other dogs; he neglects his food; he drops his ears and tail, and exhibits a distrustful look, even to his master; and, at the same time, his eyes seem red and watery. In a dog who was many years since in my own house, who became hydrophobic, the first symptom which was noticed was the children perceiving that he was sulky, and, as they termed it, "crying." Soon afterwards, a viscid saliva accumulated in the mouth, which changed to a frothy foam; this is owing to the hurried passage of the air through the mouth, in the panting respiration which now displays itself; and, at the same time, the tongue is usually protruded. The dog now seems feverish, snaps at any object near him; the least thing irritates him; he becomes often furious; flies at every animal or any man who approaches him; gnaws his chain and the wood of his kennel, if he be tied up; if, on the contrary, he be free, he then runs forward, seemingly without any object but the injury of others, something in the manner of the Malays who run a muck when they are drunk with opium.

With regard to the saliva which is supposed to contain the venom, it is viscid; but it is not demonstrated that the augmented secretion of the saliva is any thing more than the vehicle of the poison; whence the poison actually proceeds is unknown. Brugnatelli, who analysed it, found oxalic acid in it: but this would not produce the symptoms; and, when the virus has been swallowed, no hydrophobia has followed. It is only when inoculated into a wound that it causes the disease; and in this respect it resembles other animal poisons, namely, those of serpents, syphilis, yaws, small-pox, &c.

It is extremely difficult to trace the origin of the disease in dogs, when it does not arise from the bites of rabid dogs or other rabid animals. In London, at least, the disease seems to appear spontaneously in dogs which are highly fed and pampered; for instance, lap dogs and other useless curs, who, after becoming ill, escape and bite other dogs, and thus the infection spreads.

With respect to the treatment of this formidable species of poisoning, it is purely empirical; stimulants, sedatives, purgatives, and numberless secret specifics, have been administered without the least beneficial effect. The only measures to be depended upon are of a *prophylactic* description. It has been advised by Dr. Haygarth to pour water on the wounds from a height, and continue to do so for several hours, to wash out the virus and to render the nerves of the part torpid. Dr. Percival suggests ligatures to be placed above and below the wounds in order to augment the benumbing influence of the cold water. He, also, recommends cupping glasses to be applied over the wounds. After this, cauteries, potential and actual, are recommended; among these Mr. Youatt recommends the simple lunar caustic as adequate to fulfil every intention which can be expected from the employment of caustics; and he bases his opinion upon his personal experience, for he says that he has been four times bitten by dogs decidedly rabid; at each time he freely applied the caustic to the wound, and he has remained free from hydrophobia. He has, also, applied it to upwards of four hundred persons who have been bitten, and has not lost one. But others have not been so fortunate with the caustic; and, for my own part, I would trust to nothing but excision. In two instances in which I was bitten, once on the back of the hand, and again on the ankle, I excised the part on the leg myself, and had it done by another person on the back of my hand; and, immediately afterwards, applied the lunar caustic most freely to the wounds. If my opinion of the dormant state in which the virus rests for some time be correct, the excision, if not performed immediately after the bite, should be done at any period between that time and the appearance of the hydrophobic symptoms. It might even be done after the cicatrix has become painful and inflamed. Professor Rust mentions a case in which the part was excised thirty days after the bite, and after the hydrophobic symptoms had appeared, and still the patient's life was saved.

The excision should be carried considerably beyond the wound, and as deep as possible; and when this is followed by the free application of the caustic, the mind may rest easy. At the Breslau Hospital, between 1810 and 1824, one hundred and eighty-four persons, who had been bitten by rabid dogs, and dogs supposed to be rabid, were operated upon, and two only died. Upon no other prophylactic, except excision, and the caustic afterwards, would I place the smallest reliance.

If the symptoms of the disease have appeared, and the question be asked, what treatment is likly to be beneficial? I should reply, none has yet proved successful, and, therefore, the treatment must be left to the judgment and discretion of the practitioner in each individual case. Opium has been administered to the extent of 180 grains in eleven hours, without any advantage, and even without inducing sleep; and the same want of success has attended its com-

bination with iron and with arsenic. MAGENDIE and DUPUYTREN injected the solution of opium into the veins, with only apparent temporary relief, and the cases soon afterwards proved fatal. The injection of a diluted solution of acetate of morphia into the cephalic vein, as suggested by Dr. BOOTH, was tried, at Liverpool, by Dr. BRANDRETH, and the sufferings of the patient were mitigated; but it did not prevent the fatal issue of the attack.

Mercury, in every form and in every quantity, has been administered without the smallest benefit. The acids, the alkalies, and every vegetable narcotic, have equally failed. I administered, in the case of the boy who was bitten by a cat, the hydrocyanic acid in gradually augmented doses; and, after it was carried to the extent of eight minims for a dose, and repeated every hour, the symptoms abated, and for twelve hours they altogether disappeared; but I was not then aware of the intermittent nature of the disease, on which account I cannot ascribe the intermission to the remedy. The symptoms returned with redoubled force, and terminated fatally. Venesection was much lauded, owing to the apparent benefit derived from its use in India by Mr. SCHOOLBRED; but, in Europe, it has disappointed the expectations which were raised in its favour. The *cold affusion* is an agreeable palliative, but nothing more. *Electricity* has, also, merely allayed the intensity of the symptoms but effected no cure. *Tobacco*, the *guaco-juice*, and *violent sweating* have also been tried and failed: indeed, the history of the remedial means employed in this awful disease, is a mere detail of disappointments, and the inefficiency of our art to avert the fatal issue, which has hitherto invariably attended it. Were I to suggest any thing new, it would be to cup the spine through its whole length, in the first instance; then to blister it from the nape of the neck to the sacrum, and to sprinkle morphia, or its salts, upon the blistered surface, whilst brisk purging by internal remedies should be kept up for twenty or thirty hours. But, like every thing that has been suggested, time and opportunity must determine whether this mode of treatment will prove beneficial, or only add to the melancholy records of our ignorance and want of success.

UNRESPIRABLE GASES.

I have now, Gentlemen, to direct your attention to the influence of the unrespirable gases, namely *carbonic acid gas*, *sulphuretted hydrogen gas*, and the *carburetted hydrogen gas*, used for lighting the streets.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

1. *Carbonic acid gas* is extricated in so many economical operations, that it has often been productive of the most serious accidents.

The first source of this gas is the respiration of animals; but, unless in very crowded, closely shut up, apartments, such, for example, as the black hole of Calcutta, where many persons are crowded together, without due ventilation, no serious injury has been derived from this source. When the place in which many individuals are confined is small and ill-ventilated, those who are of short stature, or have seated themselves, experience the worse chance, as the carbonic acid gas is much heavier than atmospheric air, and, consequently, it occupies the lower part of the room. This is also the case in cellars, where it has accumulated; and its influence is well illustrated in those caves where it is spontaneously extricated, as in the Grotto del Cane, at Naples, into which a man may walk with impunity, but when a dog is pushed into it, as he is enveloped in the carbonic acid, he suffers. A third source of carbonic acid is vinous fermentation; hence men who have gone into brewers' vats in which a small quantity of fermenting beer has been left, have often fallen victims to the influence of the carbonic acid gas settled in the bottom of vats. A fourth source, and one which has been very productive of mischief, is the burning of charcoal. Many cases of death, both from accident, and with a suicidal intention, have occurred from this source of carbonic acid gas. A very instructive case is detailed by Dr. Percival:*—

Oct. 5, 1765.—A servant to a gentleman's family in Liverpool, shut himself up in a small room to clean plate. In this room there was a chaffing-dish of burning charcoal, and the door and window were closed. He soon felt himself *very ill*, as he expressed it; was chilly, sickish, and had shooting pains in his head. He continued to be affected in this manner for upwards of an hour and a half; during this time he had been twice called out, but returned to the same situation in a few minutes. The chills, sickness, and pains in the head became more severe, and were increased by fits. He retched, but could not vomit. These were the only sensations he could recollect; and on my asking him whether he did not feel an oppression at the chest, or a sense of suffocation, he answered in the negative.

He remembered that he heard the clock strike eleven, which was an hour and a half from his first going into the room; and still finding himself very ill, but having no suspicion of the cause, he rested his head on his hands, and from that time had no further knowledge of what passed.

About an hour and a half after this, some of the family going by, were alarmed by his groans. The door was forced open, and he was found extended on the ground; his

* Medical Essays, vol. i. p. 331.

eyes were fixed and staring, his hands clenched; his arms, legs, and whole body rigid, and his countenance, which was naturally pale, had a death-like appearance.

He was immediately carried into the open air; but it was with difficulty that his limbs were so bent that he could be seated on a chair. He continued to groan, and, on the application of hartshorn-drops to his nose, exerted a kind of motion, as if offended. After ten minutes he came to himself, and in about twenty minutes was able to walk.

At this time I first saw him. He complained of pain in his head, coldness, and sickness; was hot to the touch; his pulse was small and frequent, 120 in a minute. While I was examining him, I observed his voice faltered; his eyes became fixed; he staggered forwards, and would have fallen, had he not been supported. He was placed in a chair, and remained in a state of insensibility nearly a minute; there was no rigidity, the colour of his countenance did not change, but the pulse was extremely small, frequent, and irregular. On coming to himself, he complained much of pain in the head, was sick, retched, and trembled, and was cold and hot by fits; a considerable degree of fever remained for two days, and then gradually left him.

This case is extremely instructive, as it demonstrates the powerful sedative influence of the poison on the nervous system; and that this, rather than suffocation, is the cause of death.

In the burning of charcoal, before the combustion has acquired its full activity, the air evolved contains about

15	parts	of carbonic acid,
21		of atmospherical air,
49		of nitrogen,
15		of carbonated hydrogen, in
100	parts.	

But when the combustion is at its acmè, the air evolved is composed of

16	parts	of carbonic acid,
40		of atmospheric air,
44		of nitrogen, in
100	parts	

Thirty per cent. in the air proves *instantly* fatal. The *symptoms* which it usually induces are,—first, an acid taste in the mouth, and burning sensation of the uvula; these are succeeded by weight of the head, vertigo, indistinctness of vision, a strong disposition to sleep, ringing in the ears, stertorous breathing, coma, and death. The face, preceding death, generally, is red, or of a livid hue, which extends to the ears; and patches of the same colour appear on different parts of the body independent of position. The temperature of the body gradually sinks; the urine and fæces are often involuntarily passed, and a general insensibility pervades the whole body. In this condition a person may remain from three to six hours before death supervenes.

The influence of carbonic acid gas either causes suffocation, or, as I have already said, is exerted on the brain and nerves; and these effects are experienced in the ratio of the proportion of the gaseous acid contained in any given quantity of atmospherical air. Birds perish in two minutes when they are immersed in an atmosphere of 79 per cent. of carbonic acid, even when the remaining 21 per cent. is oxygen. When a man is enveloped in an atmosphere of pure carbonic acid gas, he instantly perishes by suffocation; the glottis closes, and he ceases to respire; but when the gas is somewhat diluted it enters the lungs, is absorbed, and causes apoplexy. When it is more diluted, it often causes convulsions and spasms of a tetanic kind. In the case of a labourer who was immersed in it at the bottom of a well, recorded by M. Chomel, aphonia was one of the symptoms; and, two days afterwards, he continued unable to speak. When the body only of a man is immersed in the pure gas, he soon suffers, and would perish were he to continue long in such a situation. M. Collard, de Martigny, immersed his body (covered with a cloth) in a barrel of carbonic acid gas, and breathed through a tube communicating with the open air: he felt symptoms of asphyxia approaching in five minutes, namely, weight of the head, dimness of sight, pain in the temples, ringing in the ears, vertigo, and in twenty minutes such a feeling of terror came over him, that he was forced to get out of the barrel; the depression of strength was so great that he dropped the tube through which he breathed.

Carbonic acid gas extricated from burning charcoal frequently proves fatal, "without," says Dr. Percival, "proving either offensive to the smell or oppressive to the lungs;" on this account, it is probable, that fumes of charcoal have been sometimes employed by the suicide. A few years ago, this mode of getting rid of life excited the public attention, and displayed, in a remarkable degree, the inherent vanity of the French national character. Two young Frenchmen, M. Escouse and M. Lebras, wrote a small dramatic piece for the Theatre Gaitè, at Paris, which failed: they determined to destroy themselves: M. Escouse wrote to his friend Lebras, "Je t' attends à onze heures et demie." Lebras went quietly to Escouse's lodgings, who had prepared a brazier of charcoal, the fumes of which, in a closed room, soon proved fatal to both of them,—absurd victims of a vanity which veiled their eyes from any prospect of a future state of existence, and left no other thought on their minds at their dying hour, than their paltry disappointment of anticipated applause.

In order to evade the noxious influence of

charcoal, we are directed never to enter a room, nor any place in which carbonic acid has been generated, or has accumulated, without a lighted candle, which will not burn if much carbonic acid be present; but, if it burn, we are told no harm can result; but this is not correct; an atmosphere which will maintain combustion will often not sustain animal life. A servant girl entered a cellar with a candle in her hand; she soon became giddy, and being alarmed left the place, and, having dropped the candle, shut the door after her. She was found lying insensible on the outside of the door, whilst the candle was still burning in the cellar. The little action which carbonic acid exerts on the movements of the body, and its power of exhausting the nervous energy, is illustrated by the case which I am about to relate, which is only one of many of a similar kind which have happened.

A person was left reading in bed, with a pan of charcoal in the corner of the room. On being visited early the next morning he was found with his eyes shut, his book open, and laid on one side; his candle was extinguished, and he appeared like one in a deep sleep. Stimulants and cupping-glasses gave no relief, but he was soon recovered by the free access of air to the room.

Such are the effects of carbonic acid, and the mode of determining its presence; let us now inquire how a person thus apparently destroyed may be resuscitated.

In the first place, the bodies are to be removed from the atmosphere of the gas; but how is this to be effected? When persons are killed by being immersed in carbonic acid gas, this gas is always more or less mingled with common air; it is, therefore, possible to breathe in such an atmosphere, if we inhale the air as it passes through any medium that can retain and fix the carbonic acid. This is readily accomplished by holding a sponge in the mouth, the outer surface of which has been dipped in a solution of pure potassa, or milk of lime. Persons thus guarded may go into vats, cellars, and other places, containing much of this gas, to bring out the bodies of those who have perished by it.

Many circumstances require attention in reviving individuals apparently suffocated by carbonic acid gas. Thus, nothing is more dangerous than to take the body into a warmer air than that from which it was removed, or the continued warmth even of the carbonic acid air. Let us suppose a man entering a well, or a cellar, where an excessive quantity of this air is collected,—he falls down, and some minutes elapse before he is extricated from the noxious air: the pulse is not perceptible, and respiration has ceased, but his temperature is still elevated. How must we proceed to restore the suspended animation? In the first place, bearing in recollection that although the pulse is not perceptible yet the heart still may contract feebly,—that the air exerts a vivifying influence on the skin, and that on entering the lungs it is partially renewed by the ordinary agitations constantly occurring in the atmosphere, and the heat of the body rarifying it; we must endeavour to reduce the temperature of the body to that degree which is proportionate to the feeble respiration which has been renewed by withdrawing the body from the tainted atmosphere. For this purpose the body must be stripped naked, to permit the air to have a more extended action on the skin, and admit a freer exposure to cold, and cold water should be dashed upon the face until the respiratory movements re-appear. The body should be placed on its back, with the head raised, and whilst the cold water is dashed on the face, artificial respiration should be employed. The mouth and nostrils should be frequently washed, and as soon as possible the sufferer should be got to drink some cold water.

The experiments of Dr. Edwards have proved that young animals support better, or are more tolerant of, limited respiration than adult animals, an important fact, which explains not only the cause why children and boys often resist noxious air better than adults, but which demonstrates, also, the necessity of continuing our efforts in recovering young people, more vigorously than in attempting to restore old people, from the greater reasonable prospect of success.

If the person be young and of a vigorous habit, if red or livid spots appear on the body, blood should be abstracted; the nostrils stimulated with ammonia; friction should be employed over the thorax, with compression, as in cases of drowning. If, as is often the case, fever supervenes on the re-animation, it must be treated according to the symptoms, as in cases of ordinary fevers.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

This gas, which is exhaled in combination with ammonia from decomposing animal matters, is more poisonous than carbonic acid gas. The symptoms which it causes are sudden weakness and insensibility, and immediate asphyxia. When it is less concentrated, it merely causes coma and tetanic spasms: the former advances gradually from a condition like natural sleep, until the coma is complete. The convulsions, or spasms, are sometimes preceded by delirium, sometimes by pains of the stomach, faintness, and difficult breathing, and the mouth fills with white froth, whilst the pulse sinks.

Thenard and Dupuytren found that atmospheric air, containing 1 150th of sulphuretted hydrogen, proves fatal to horses; 1.800th to dogs; and 1.1500th to small birds. Animals whose skin only is exposed to it, die in ten or fifteen minutes, yet it is astonishing how soon the animal system accom-

modates itself to the influence of this gas. Nightmen do not suffer in atmospheres of it that would kill any other person.

The appearances of the body of a person poisoned by sulphuretted hydrogen is remarkable; the general surface has a bluish-white colour; but around the mouth, the ears, and on the palms of the hands, the colour is a violet brown; the whole body exhales an ammoniacal odour. All the superficial veins are gorged with black, fluid blood; and the tissue of the muscles, instead of the usual colour, has a bluish tint.

The *thorax* presents the aspect caused by asphyxia from any cause; the right cavities of the heart are generally gorged with black fluid blood; the left ventricle contains scarcely any blood, although some is found in the auricle and the aorta.

The *abdomen* presents nothing uncommon.

The vessels of the dura mater are gorged, but not those of the arachnoid; the substance displays no uncommon appearance, except that the cortical part is slightly brownish, and the medullary has a bluish-white colour. In other respects the brain appears healthy.

As this gas is extricated largely in privies, it is important for nightmen to be cautious before descending into them. The best method of evading any accident, is to let down into the pit a pipkin containing a mixture of dry sea-salt, peroxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid. The result of this mixture is the extrication of chlorine, which decomposes both the sulphuretted hydrogen and the hydro-sulphate of ammonia, forming hydrochloric acid and hydrochlorate of ammonia, whilst sulphur is precipitated. The best proportions for this mixture are 60 parts of dried sea-salt, 44 of peroxide of manganese, and 80 of sulphuric acid.

With regard to the treatment of cases of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen, or by the mixed gases arising from foul drains, or from privies, the first object is to remove the person from the poisonous atmosphere, and to proceed as in cases of poisoning by carbonic acid; at the same time applying to the nostrils, or throwing into the lungs, by means of a proper apparatus, chlorine largely diluted with atmospherical air. In employing this antidote it must always be kept in memory that the chlorine should be largely diluted, and that its use should be discontinued as soon as relief is obtained.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.

The first effect of inhaling this gas is thus described by Sir. H. Davy:—"The first inspiration produced a sort of numbness and loss of feeling in the chest, and about the pectoral muscles. After the second I lost all power of perceiving external things, and had no distinct sensation, except that of a terrible oppression on the chest. During the third inspiration this feeling subsided, I seemed sinking into annihilation, and had just power enough to cast off the mouth-piece from my unclosed lips." It was some time after he respired common air ere he partially recovered himself; the pulse was thread-like, and excessively quick; but for a while the painful feeling of the chest increased with such violence as to threaten suffocation; and it was only after breathing a little nitrous gas, mixed with oxygen, that he gradually recovered. The pulse continued feeble, and at 120; and the giddiness, with the nausea, loss of memory, and deficient sensation, continued for nearly three quarters of an hour. These feelings were succeeded by headach, with pain between the eyes, and transient pains in the chest and extremities. The whole subsided towards the evening. In this hazardous experiment the effect of the carburetted hydrogen was to prevent the necessary change taking place in the blood during its passage through the lungs, and dark-coloured or carbonated blood being sent to the brain, the functions of that organ became paralysed, as if a narcotic poison had been thrown upon it.

CASE OF
COMPOUND FRACTURES OF THE THIGH, AND RIGHT LEG,
THREATENING TO REQUIRE AMPUTATION AT THE HIP-JOINT, BUT SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH A MINOR OPERATION.

By Wm. Tomkins, *Esq., M.R.C.S., Yeovil.*

G. Whittle, carter, ætat. 56, during the summer of 1836, in attempting to get over the head of a waggon, the horses having become restive from fright in a thunder storm, fell between the shafts and wheel horse, and received a violent kick on his left temple and face, which brought him to the ground in a state of insensibility. The wheels of the waggon, loaded with wheat, then passed over him, in consequence of which he suffered compound comminuted fractures of the left thigh and right leg. On visiting him I found the femur fractured at about an inch and a half below the trochanter, and another fracture apparently an inch or an inch and a half below that, the intermediate portion giving a crepitus between the two. The upper fractured portion appeared to have protruded through the integuments, as there was a wound large enough to admit two fingers; there was also a lacerated wound leading down towards the under portion of bone; but whether this was caused from a protrusion of the lower fractured end, or from the entrance of some foreign body, I could not ascertain, as the bones had receded. The patient had been conveyed a distance of two miles on a bag, the corners of which were supported by

four men. I learnt that those who first came to his assistance had attempted to draw the limb straight.

On examining the right leg I discovered a comminuted fracture of the tibia, just above the ankle joint; the fibula was also much broken; there was a wound of about an inch and a half over the fibula. The bone, however, did not protrude, but I could distinctly feel two detached portions of bone on the outer side of the leg, and one considerable one above the inner malcolus. The integument of the leg was much bruised, particularly from the outer ankle to above the knee. From the very severe nature of these complicated injuries, and from loss of blood, the patient was in a most exhausted state, and almost insensible to every thing around him; his pulse was extremely feeble, his extremities were cold, and his general appearance was such as gave me little expectation of his rallying. I, however, reduced the fractures, applied warm bricks to his feet, and, after an hour or two, got him to take a little nourishment, and left him somewhat rallied.

The next morning I found that reaction had taken place, and the extremities had assumed a natural temperature, but the patient was constantly delirious, and, fancying he was unharnessing his horses, he was incessantly trying to remove the splints and bandages from his limbs. On the following day the delirium continued; the wound of the face was much inflamed; the thigh looked well, but the leg was tense and painful. It was my opinion, at the time of the accident, that the patient could not bear the application of splints to the leg, and I therefore doubled a small bedside carpet, and placed round it, and having fixed the foot, and secured it by means of a strap, I found that this contrivance retained the limb in an excellent position, and that it kept up a uniform and sufficient pressure on the muscles.

The patient went on much the same on the second day, but on the third sphacelation commenced; the wounds of the leg were tumid, and inflammation and vesication were fast extending up the thigh to the groin. Yeast poultices were applied over the wounds, and spirit lotions to the thigh, and by these and other means the progress of mortification was arrested. An extensive abscess formed over the malar bone, from the kick on the face, and I evacuated about eight ounces of matter from it, after which it did well. The delirium continued till about the end of the second week, when the patient became much more tranquil, and the leg assumed an improved condition. I had extracted the loose portions of bone, a considerable piece just above the inner ankle, and another piece of the tibia, an inch in length, which had been crushed through the muscles and lay by the side of the fibula, two fractured portions of which I also removed. As the patient was now become tranquil I made a careful examination of the thigh, and discovered that the comminuted portion had not united; it produced considerable crepitus between the upper and lower fractured ends, and could be moved slightly between them. On depressing its lower end the upper one became elevated, and *vice versa*. The suppurative process was now set up, and the discharge daily increasing; it was now only to be viewed as an extraneous substance, constantly producing mischief, and keeping up irritation.

The injury was so high, and the parts were so much swollen and diseased, close to the trochanter, that no amputation, excepting at the hipjoint, could have availed the patient. Looking, therefore, at all the circumstances of the case, I determined on extracting this portion of bone, and the patient having given his consent I made a free incision through the muscles, and in about twenty minutes dissected out the detached part of the thigh bone, its upper portion being one inch and a quarter, and the under one inch, in length. From the swelling and inflammation of the parts there was considerable difficulty in this operation, but less blood was lost than might have been expected. On examining the ends of the femur, above and below, I found them denuded of their periosteum, each to the extent of three-quarters of an inch, and their ends rough and jagged. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was evident that unless the ends were everted and removed, or else suffered to overlap, no union could be effected. The former plan was totally impossible, from the state and depth of the parts, and my only alternative was to resort to the latter. This I did, and allowed the limb to shorten about three inches, keeping gentle pressure on it with an eighteen-tailed bandage, and securing its proper position by means of a long splint on its outer, and a shorter one on its inner, side.

The wound went on favourably from the time of the operation, and at the end of two months I was satisfied that a tolerably firm union had taken place. The outer wound is now healed, with the exception of a small sinus leading down to the diseased portions of the ends of the femur, and small spiculæ are occasionally passing through it, although no considerable one has yet exfoliated. The limb has acquired its requisite degree of strength, and the shortening is just three inches; the right leg is perfectly straight, and not the least shortened, and the patient, who is stout and healthy, gets about with the aid of crutches.

This case presents many interesting points of reflection to the mind of the surgeon, and proves the extraordinary resources which

nature possesses for the reparation of injuries of the most extensive and severe kind, when aided by a good constitution and a pure atmosphere. At first sight I thought that nothing short of an amputation of the thigh, high up, could save the life of the individual; but its immediate performance was prohibited by the extremely depressed state of the patient, from the shock which had been given to the nervous and circulatory system, and I could not, at the moment, help calling to mind the case of the lamented Mr. Huskisson, and the remarks of the profession upon it, and feeling fully convinced that my patient would not bear that loss of blood which must take place during the amputation, did I attempt it. Besides, the injury of the head and face, and the compound comminuted fracture of the right leg, were not to be lost sight of. These combined circumstances induced me to wait, and I think the result justifies the decision. After this period the delirium and sphacelation offered insuperable objections, for some time, to the performance of an operation. When both had subsided, the state of the thigh was such that nothing short of detaching it at the hipjoint would have prevented me from cutting into diseased parts, had I then attempted that amputation which, in my humble opinion, no surgeon is justified in doing. From performing an amputation at the hipjoint, I, with competent assistants, would not have flinched; but my proposal to do so was met by the patient with his positive refusal to submit to it. The only alternative, therefore, was to remove the detached portion of bone, to which he consented, and for that consent the preservation of his limb now rewards him. Fortunately the patient had been a man of regular and temperate habits, and the locality of a country residence was of great advantage to him. The accident was one which occasioned me much labour and anxiety, but I consider myself well rewarded by its favourable termination.

Yeovil, Somerset, August 30th.

REMEDIAL POWERS OF THE

ACONITUM NAPELLUS

IN

HEADACH.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—I have read with great interest the able and profound lectures of Dr. Sigmond on some of the indigenous medicinal flowering plants with which Devonshire abounds. Permit me to observe, that the Doctor's ability in treating the subjects of his lectures, and your judgment in catering intellectual treats for those who live at so great a distance, deserve our thanks.

It is on the remedial power of the monkshood, *aconitum* NAPELLUS, the species so lucidly described by Dr. Sigmond, and its effects in *cephalalgia*, that I would request your attention. One of your judicious correspondents ascribed good effects to result from the use of this medicine in another disordered state of the system, and its *modus operandi* was explained to be "by calming nervous irritation," or allaying the irritability of the nervous system. The testimony of Dr. Sigmond is the same, as to its operation in acute rheumatism, where the painful state of the nerves of the part is assuaged by the spirituous extract of aconite. The form which I have used is the simple extract made from the inspissated juice expressed from the bruised leaves of fresh gathered plants, in the latter end of May, just before the time of flowering, poured into shallow vessels of earthenware, and allowed to evaporate slowly in the shade in warm weather. Its consistence is tough, colour nearly black; it keeps well, and a few grains, the last of about a pound, made nineteen years ago, are as good and as efficacious now as they then were. I was induced to try the effects of this invaluable medicament from a hint thrown out in a botanical walk with that father in science, the late Dr. William Turton, when near Newton. He discovered the plant, and said that it would relieve headach. The following are instances of its employment:—

CASE 1.—John Jarvis, aged 23, by trade a carpenter, applied to me in October, 1818, for relief from a continued pain which he referred to the fore and upper part of the head. Vertigo was felt when in the stooping posture. He had not felt pain in the hepatic region, nor was pressure followed by pain there, or in any part adjacent. The bowels were in a regular state; pulse 75; tongue moist, and free from coating, or appearance of whiteness; appetite good. The only diagnostic appearance of his countenance was a dullness of the eyes, and an absence of the usual floridity of a young labouring man. Habit of body spare, and not muscular.

He was desired to take aperients for three days. He called at the end of a week, and said that the pain was as bad as ever. ℥ij. of tincture of valerian, in an ounce of the infusion of valerian, was taken thrice a day, and, subsequently, pills of sulphate of zinc, in grain doses, but all without affording him the ease he wished. Vexed at being foiled, I thought of the extr. napellus, made four months before, and gave him the following:—

℞ *Extract of aconite*, ℥ij; *powdered liquorice* sufficient to make 20 pills. One or two to be taken at night.

He was directed to take one pill first, and increase to two pills, should he feel no unpleasant sensations.

In a fortnight he came with a brightened countenance, saying, "Ah, Sir! I was afraid that you would do me no good, but of the last pills the first I took gave me ease, and on taking two the pain was nearly gone, and during the last week I have felt scarcely any pain at all, by regularly taking the pills." He took another box. In my case-book follows this:—"N.B. Met him accidentally in 1822, nearly four years afterwards, and he has not had any return of his headach." This was cure the first.

Case 2.—Mrs. ——, Wreford, aged 32, complexion delicate, slender form, is a mother, and manages her domestic employments actively, but during the last three or four years she has suffered at intervals from severe pain of the head, attended with nausea and giddiness. The pain of the head she describes as being most distressing, and says it is of the character which is too well known to multitudes of women by the name of "sick headach." She has taken medicine enough for it, in quantity, but to no good purpose; nothing cures it.

On the third of August, 1819, she took,

℞ *Extract of aconite*, grs. vi., with *liquorice powder*. Make seven pills.

She took a pill, and found ease in fifteen minutes, when the other was swallowed, and no more headach followed until March, 1820.

Case 3.—Her daughter, a little girl, aged 12 years, was ill from headach for a week, when her mother applied for a pill, and she took two grains of the extract of aconite. Purging and vomiting followed, but the cephalic pain was effectually cured, and did not again return. Here was a remedy!

Hitherto success had marked its use, and the wonderful medicine "for the cure of headach by charm," as the mother of the last-named patient designated the pills, was now by her recommended to a Miss M——h, of a plethoric habit. She had five grains in two pills, and took 2½ grains in one of them. Her own words describe the effect:—

"First, my tongue began to feel a tingling heat, with a sort of numbness; this sensation extended over my face, with a peculiar creeping sort of feeling. Heat and uneasiness of stomach followed; sickness, weakness of my legs, and the old pain of my head, changed to a new but most uncomfortable sensation, and a tingling all over that I cannot well describe. On the next day the former pain of my head returned, and I took the other pill, and the same uncomfortable sensations followed as after the first pill." She finished her narration by observing, very sensibly, that although the medicine might cure others, it did not promise to be of any advantage to her, nor would she take it any more.

Case 4.—A. Hunt, a poor woman, of Kingsteignton, of a thin, spare habit, diametric to corpulency, aged 36, enjoys in every respect good health, with all the natural functions unimpaired, but is subject to frequent attacks of "severe pain all over the head," accompanied by sickness, and a slight giddiness. Has tried various medicines without enjoying permanent ease. Gave her a dozen pills, 25th of Jan. 1820, viz.:—

℞ *Extract of aconite*, ℈ss. = xij. Of these, 2½ grain pills.

She was directed on the box to take one at the accession of the pain, and if not relieved to take two, and repeat them every hour while the pain continued. On the next attack she took one pill, and immediate ease followed. Her words were, "I felt surprised that one pill should cure me directly." She was so delighted at the ease that she enjoyed for a month, a longer interim of freedom from pain than for the two preceding years, that the magic pill was at once recommended to every one with a headach.

Case 5.—Feb. 3, 1820.—Mrs. N——y, her neighbour, a stout-made woman, of a plethoric figure and habit, being afflicted with periodic headach, insisted on taking two of her neighbour's pills, instead of one, as directed. She thus took five grains, and in an hour afterwards felt a great heat in her stomach, then a stinging tingling of the tongue, and a false sensation that it was swollen. Her left cheek became affected with tingling, the head was giddy, and her breasts felt as though they were gripped. The left cubital nerve, in its course from the elbow, and in its branches supplying the little and ring fingers, was peculiarly affected. The extensor muscles laying on the left leg lost their power, and she dragged the foot after her. All these symptoms were novel to her, and in the alarm I was sent for to explain what she had taken. I found her in bed, and the painful feelings, which had lasted two hours, were gradually subsiding; the result was a moderate diaphoresis, with a tingling sensation, such as is felt after being stung by the common nettle, after the first acute sensation has past. On examining the tongue it presented a thick, brown coating; the hepatic and dyspeptic derangements were evident; she had a dull, frequent pain in the right side. She took a calomel and rhubarb pill at night, with saline purgatives, sulphate of soda, and infusion of senna in the morning, and is considerably better.

Case 6.—Aug. 10, 1820.—Mrs. E——, of the same village, aged 30, a fine, tall, and light figure, a lively active woman, with elastic step, who declares that her general health is good. The tongue is clean, appetite good and natural; discharges proper.

Her children are fine and healthy; but from time to time she is a sufferer from a severe pain over the whole of the cerebrum, but more violent over the anterior half of the cranium. This pain is so severe, that almost as soon as it commences she is incapacitated from attending to her domestic concerns. Qualms and sickness follow the pain, which, after from twelve to twenty-four hours' continuance, leaves her in a state of lassitude. Sometimes the pain returns as often as twice or thrice in a week; at other seasons a longer respite is enjoyed; but the summer season is the worst for her, and is most productive of the complaint.

Hearing of the pills, accidentally, from a neighbour, she tried one, and obtained relief; she now procured a box of them:—

℞ *Extract of aconite* ℈i; with flour for 20 pills. Warned by the last case, these pills were made of one grain each, and particular directions were enforced that one should be taken at the accession of the pain, and repeated every hour, until ease was obtained.

A *cure* in this case was not obtained; and in a note, I see, from August, 1820, to December, 1823, she took and gave away the contents of four boxes, and is delighted to find them still a remedy for her,—a specific means of removing the pain for the time being. And now, in September, 1837, I can add a fact which is unique in my experience of any medicine in its action on any disease, that this remedy is still resorted to a few times in a year, when the enemy dares the attack.

I should define those cases of headach in which the aconite was successful, to have been *idiopathic cephalalgia*, true nervous headach, not dependant on other causes, and I observe that the medicine appears to be more proper for the delicate and nervous than the sanguine and robust.

The details of these cases, Mr. Editor, are copied from notes which were made when I was a younger man by nineteen years than I am at present. Certain carping critics may find something in them to sneer at, as they did before, at my papers on the pillow practice in fractures, but the article is not written for them. There is no literary varnish applied to make the statements pleasing in their sight, but the simple fidelity of facts is the ground of recommendation, my object being to excite renewed inquiries into the remedial powers of the *indigeni* of our country on the part of students in medical botany—a long-neglected department of the healing art which ought again to resume its natural and important place in the pursuits of medical men; for chemistry, with all its boasted powers, cannot produce remedies which will relieve pain so instantaneously—which will cure, as it were, by charm, like the simple agents of the vegetable kingdom. When the qualities of those vegetable substances are known, true it is that chemistry modifies them, and, in some cases, arms them with increased powers of assuaging suffering; but still, to obtain the basis of our knowledge, we must rely on botanical research.

One statement has surprised me. Dr. Sigmond incidentally remarked on the scarcity of aconitum napellus. In this part of Devon I could procure a waggon load of the plant. But, alas! nature is studied by few. Men live by money more than by science. He, however, who would study botany and geology unitedly, in greater variety than in any other part of England, should come into south-east Devon. Within a circuit of ten miles from whence I write, there are varieties and subvarieties of nearly all the rock strata (from granite up to chalk, sand, and gravel,) that are to be found in the world. I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

W. C. Radley.

Newton Abbot, Devon,
Sept. 5th, 1837.

EPIDEMIC SMALL-POX,
IN 1833.
PROTECTIVE POWER OF VACCINATION.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

Sir:—In an abstract of the Report of the National Vaccine Establishment, published in The Lancet of August 5th, I perceive the following expressions:—"From indolence or thoughtlessness many still forbear, or delay until too late, to resort to vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, and others are still induced, by disreputable practitioners, to prefer inoculation." Mr Bree also observes in the same number, that there at present exists a "growing prejudice against the preventive power of vaccination." Perhaps I underrate the proportion when I say that one half of the miseries of human life originate in mistaken prejudices, either the offspring of ignorance or of interested design. I am led to these reflections as well from reading the above quotations as from having witnessed, in the year 1833, the prevalence of an epidemic small-pox, perhaps unprecedented in the numbers attacked since the general introduction of vaccination by the philanthropic Jenner. As I then made minutes and took notes of many cases, I conceive that a short digest of the facts that occurred, and the observations which I made, may not be deemed unworthy of being placed before the readers of The Lancet, more especially as the result exhibits the transcendant advantages of vaccination.

The epidemic first made its appearance in January, and continued to spread all through the summer till September. The first case that I witnessed appeared in a young man, who had absented himself from home, and caught the infection in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, whence he returned with it; having never been vaccinated he was afflicted with the disease in the severest confluent form; so great was the debility, and the difficulty of respiration and deglutition towards the termination, that he laid for days in a very doubtful state, and narrowly escaped death. After his recovery the cicatrices in his face and on the whole body were innumerable. As none of the family had been vaccinated, all except those who had been affected with the complaint before, were attacked with it now. In another part of the same house resided a second family, the members of which had all undergone the operation of vaccination, and although they had frequent intercourse one with the other, yet none of the vaccinated family became infected.

Shortly after this, a dense fog having set in, the atmosphere became loaded with moisture, a state of weather which very much favours the spread of all infectious disorders, and never more than in the present instance; the effluvium spread rapidly, and lit up the complaint first in one dwelling, and then in another. This took place in a thickly-populated square, the people of which had not very long before come from another part of the country in quest of work at the coal mines of Messrs. Pease, Flintoff, and Co. It was now that I was struck with surprise at the great numbers that for some reason or other had neglected the precaution of vaccination. I need scarcely say, that these were attacked with the complaint in its greatest virulence.

But during this unhealthy season the whole of the vaccinated did not escape; many, indeed, were affected with modified small-pox, consisting of three varieties. The *first* was attended with all the premonitory symptoms, sore throat, pains of the head and loins, and particular odour, but with no visible eruption; so common did this variety become afterwards that it occurred in some who had even had the small-pox before, and was denominated by the people *small-pox fever*. The *second* variety was distinguished merely in addition to the foregoing symptoms, by the rash which makes its appearance previous to the formation of vesicles in natural small-pox, this continued two or three days, and then disappeared, and with it all the other symptoms. The *third* variety commenced with some degree of fever, which continued two or three days, but as soon as the eruption made its appearance it became considerably mitigated; the vesicles had at first the same appearance as those in natural small-pox, but were not numerous, and in every instance that I witnessed were quite distinct. They never proceeded to suppuration, but after the fifth or sixth day became absorbed, and faded away, leaving no pits or marks behind, or sequelæ of any description.

There certainly were a few of the vaccinated who had the small-pox in its severest form, but these were so few in comparison with those who had it in its mild form, (being computed at about one in a hundred) that such cases, like second attacks of the natural disease, might rather be called anomalies than any thing regular, or to be expected. It was supposed by other practitioners, as well as by myself, that of the vaccinated who caught the infection, one in a hundred was affected with the disease in its gravest form; but taking into account those who escaped altogether the proportion would not be more than one in three hundred.

From the preceding facts and history of this epidemic, it cannot but be concluded, that although vaccination does not at all times completely protect the human frame from the infection of small-pox, it does so in many instances, and those whose systems it does not entirely shield, it so far prepares, that, instead of being afflicted with a long-continued, dangerous, and loathsome disease, they are only affected with a mild disorder, unattended with danger during its course, leaving no sequelæ, nor exciting into action any dormant disease. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN KILBURN.

September, 1837.

TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS,

AT PARIS, WITH THE

ACTUAL CAUTERY.

NEW MODE OF BLISTERING.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—I beg leave to send to you a few remarks relative to the treatment at present adopted at Paris for the cure of paralysis, sicatica, and a variety of neuralgic diseases. Although the present mode of treatment of those diseases cannot boast of originality, still, its great success at *l' Hôpital St. Louis*, may be a sufficient recommendation in offering it to your notice. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURGESS, M.D., Edin., M.R.C.S.L.
11, Caroline-street, Bedford-square,
Sept. 4th, 1837.

M. Jobert, who has revived the treatment of palsy by the actual cautery (as employed in of the days of Hippocrates and Galen), had been rewarded by very great success in the wards of the above hospital

during the two previous seasons. The *Paralysis partialis* and *Paralysis venenata* of Cullen appear to be the types of this disease, from which the most beneficial results have been obtained by the use of the actual cautery. That species of paralysis which is produced by the poison of lead, or *paralysis saturnina*, has yielded almost invariably to three or four applications of the cautery. I have seen several individuals at this hospital, who were perfectly cured by the application of that remedy, with whom a fair trial had previously been made of the old régime, without any apparent advantage.

The treatment of paralysis by the actual cautery, is merely a revival of an old remedy, like "the treatment of hydrocele by incision," of which I gave you an account in THE LANCET, for the 27th of May last. We know that with the ancients, the cautery was considered as a sovereign remedy for a variety of diseases. It has been employed to stop bleeding vessels. It has been employed for the destruction of carcinomatous tumours and ulcers, fistulæ, and polypi. It was principally relied on in chronic affections, as dropsies, diseased joints, palsy, &c. The implicit faith which was placed in this remedy in the days of Hippocrates, may be perceived from the following aphorism:—"Quoscumque morbos, medicamenta non sanant, ferrum sanat; quos ferrum non sanat ignis sanat; quos vero ignis non sanat, insanabiles, existimare oportet." Even at the present day its efficacy in stopping the progress of hospital gangrene is admitted by all, and that, too, when all other remedies have failed in producing any effect.

The first individual on whom I saw M. Jobert try this remedy, was a young man, aged 22, a painter. He came into the hospital without possessing the slightest power in his left arm, which, when raised from the side, in a horizontal direction, and let go, fell down immediately to its original situation, and the patient evidently had not the power of even moving it again from his side. The arm and forearm were deprived both of motion and sensation; the temperature of that arm was below that of the right arm. It looked "shadowy, shrunk, and weak," and, from the puckering of the skin, seemed to be gradually wasting away. Such was the state of this patient when he came under M. Jobert, before which he had been treated with several other remedies, among which were the favourite arnica montana, and strychnos nux vomica, but without any decided advantage. A few days after he was admitted to the hospital, the *ferrum candidum* was applied by M. Jobert, in the following manner:—He commenced by gently drawing the red hot iron from the superior boundary of the disease down along the inner-side of the deltoid muscle, so far as its insertion, that is, about the middle of the arm, or a little above it. He then pursued the same course with regard to the external margin of the same muscle, and united these two lines by two or three transverse sections, drawn across the deltoid, from its origin to its insertion. By this method, the powerful stimulant was made to operate along the course of some of the principal branches of the brachial plexus which go to supply the upper extremity. It passed, in part, over the tract of the internal and external cutaneous or perforans casserii nerves, operating on the latter near the insertion of the deltoid, where it is surrounded by the origin of the brach. anticus, and also on the external branch of the median or brachial nerve, which rises in common with the external cutaneous, and endows three of the fingers with sensation.

After the application of the cautery, or, rather, during its application, some spasmodic twitchings were apparent in the hand and fingers, and it is a curious fact that these spasmodic movements appeared to affect the ring finger much more than any of the others. Perhaps this was owing to its being supplied by branches from two distinct nerves, the median and ulnar, whereas the others are supplied solely by the median, on their palmar aspect. At least this is the only physiological explanation that can be given, unless we borrow the theory of the ancients, who supposed that this finger in particular was supplied with a vein, a special messenger, from the heart, and thereby endowed with a *higher degree of feeling* than any of its neighbours, which rendered it sacred to the marriage ring;—from whence its name, "Digitus annularis."*

After the application of the cautery, the surface over which it had passed was dressed with linen, previously steeped in oil, being applied merely for the sake of sheathing the seared surface, and preventing it from rubbing against the clothes. The cautery was not allowed to rest on any part over which it passed *so as to penetrate deeper than the surface*, the object in view being merely to produce a shock on the nerves of the extremity, which can be sufficiently effected by searing the integuments along their course.

The first application of the cautery to this patient was on a Tuesday, and on the following Saturday it was again applied, in the manner above described. During the interval, the extremity was more or less subject to those convulsive twitchings which, by the way, were very unlike the *creeping*, *jerking*, and *tensing* sensations

* Of course this theory existed long before the days of Harvey and his discovery of the circulation of the blood.

(being so described by the patient) which are produced by the use of strychnine, the spasms produced by the application of the *ferrum candidum*, being of a much more convulsive nature, and not continued. The patient said that the idea of horror (to use his phraseology) which arose in his mind when about to have a burning iron applied to his skin, was much more terrible and painful than the actual application of the object of fear; and after the first day he always allowed the cautery to be applied without any of that shrinking and shuddering which so harassed him before the first application. In this case, this remedy was had recourse to five several times, and the patient was discharged, cured, on the twenty-sixth day from that on which he was admitted to the hospital. I observed this case with peculiar interest, from the first day, until the cure was effected. It was astonishing how soon, after having recourse to the actual cautery, he began to stir the arm that was before immoveable; and on the day before leaving the hospital he raised his hand to his head with as much facility as he could elevate the unaffected one.

During the period in which the above mentioned patient was being operated on, a young woman, æt. 24, um "*couturière*," was admitted into the hospital, her passport being, a severe attack of sciatica. Her case immediately attracted the attention of the bold, and skilful, and enterprising, M. Jobert, who looked upon her as a fit subject for the omnipotent iron. Here was a woman, young, handsome, and, excepting this neuralgic complaint, in the bloom of health; and it would appear, perhaps, revolting and cruel in this case to have recourse to a remedy which would seem to be even worse than the disease itself. She was asked, she was entreated, by M. Jobert, to submit to the operation; but no; she revolted with horror at the mere idea; and was backed by the *alma soror* who was matron of the ward. She remained in the hospital for ten days before she would even listen to its distinguished surgeon on this topic. At length, however, after much persuasion, she consented to allow him (as she said) to *touch* her with the iron. Being placed, face downwards, in her bed, M. Jobert proceeded to apply the cautery, having taken it red hot from a pan of burning charcoal which is usually carried by a *garçon* for that purpose, when her whole frame quivered from head to foot, although untouched by the instrument. So great was the motion of the body, that the surgeon could not apply the iron for some time. After her agitation was somewhat abated, the cautery was applied lightly over the sacral and cocygeal regions; from thence, along the glutœus maximus, directly over the gemini and quadratus muscles, in a line parallel to the course of the sciatic nerve. During the entire period of the operation the patient never screamed, or seemed to feel much pain. She said, after it was over, that, had she known how slight would be the pain that it would produce, she would never have hesitated in permitting the cautery to be employed. It is merely the idea of having a red hot iron applied to the skin that deters and makes people shrink from the proposal; whereas, the actual pain that it produces, is not more than what is caused by a common burn. This young woman was cured after the third application, and discharged.

The iron should not, however, be used in that species of paralysis which is produced by "ramollissement," or softening of the medulla spinalis; but it might be used with advantage in that kind of palsy which is combined with rheumatism, and of very frequent occurrence in the lower ranks of life in our country.

In the French provincial hospitals, particularly in Normandy and Britany, paralysis of the extremities is treated by *vesication*, which is effected by a rather curious and novel method. The vesication is produced on the extremity affected, in the same relation with regard to the nerves, as the stimulus produced by the actual cautery above described.

The blister is raised in the following manner:—The surgeon cuts a piece of brown paper of the size and shape of the surface which he intends vesicating. This being well damped, or moistened with water, is placed on the limb affected, and a *smoothing-iron* (such as is used by washer-women), being previously *well heated*, is applied over the moistened paper; this plan produces a vesicated surface almost instantaneously, being effected by the steam generated by the contact of the hot iron and moistened paper. This method of blistering, being more speedy and *less painful* than that commonly adopted, is now generally used there in all cases where it is a matter of importance to produce immediate vesication.

PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

REPLY OF DR. DICKSON, OF CHELTENHAM, TO REVIEWERS OF HIS WORKS IN QUARTERLY JOURNALS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—Will you permit me to reply, through your widely-circulated pages, to two disgraceful libels; the one appearing in Johnson's medical quarterly work for January, the other contained in the number

for April, of that heterogeneous mass of absurdities which Messrs. Forbes and Conolly have misnamed the "British and Foreign Medical Review." The articles of which I have to complain appear under the guise of notices of my recent work, entitled "The Fallacy of the art of Physic as taught in the Schools."

Before entering upon the respective contents of these productions, I must here crave the indulgence of your readers for a hasty outline of the peculiar views which I have endeavoured to develop at length in my volume,—views which only require to be stated to show the bitterness of the spleen, the extent of ill-feeling, which could torture them into a subject for gross personal attack.

Almost every well-educated practitioner is aware that the unity of organic structure has, for a considerable period, engaged the attention of many of the continental writers. Dr. Dick, in this country, has also felicitously illustrated the same position in a recent paper published in the Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. He there satisfactorily shows that the type of all animal structure is essentially the same,—being in the lowest class of extreme simplicity, and becoming more and more developed in every ascending link of the great chain of animal organisation.

In attempting to prove the existence of a similar unity in all the morbid changes which disorder assumes in man, I have only undertaken to prove what others before me have pre-supposed but never illustrated. The idea itself has, to a certain extent, been even acted upon. Hippocrates, at least, had a glimpse of it when he said "all diseases have a resemblance in their form, invasion, march, and decline;" and Mesmer, in modern times, emphatically stated, "there is but one health and one disease." From the entire absence of proof or illustration on the part of the propounder of this doctrine, it only startles the prejudices and excites the ridicule of the medical world of his time.

Of the unity of disease I am nevertheless so perfectly convinced, that the principal aim of my volume has been to demonstrate that the corporeal actions of man, in his healthy state, constitute the basis or standard of every kind of living action. "In health he rests from his labour—he sleeps—he wakes to sleep again—his lungs now inspiring air, now expelling it, his heart successively dilating and contracting — his blood brightening in one set of vessels only again to darken in another—his food and drink nutritious one hour to become excrementitious the next—in a word, all his appetites and necessities periodically alternating with each other." Health, then, consists in an harmonious alternate motion, which is at once the cause and effect of a similar harmony of medium temperature—for there can be no motion in matter without change of temperature, and no change of temperature without motion, in matter.

One of the simplest deviations from the state of health is the *intermittent fever*; not an essence, be it remembered, but merely a succession of phenomena, comprising simple decrease and increase of temperature and motion, followed alternately by a comparatively healthy state. This, then, may be taken as the type of all disorder, seeing that there is no disease which has not the symptoms, or shades of symptoms, together with the remissions and exacerbations, which mark it. The organic changes so frequently developed in the course of ague, embrace, in the variety of their locality, tissue, and character, every designation which nosologists have delighted to treat as so many separate and distinct essences. The enlarged gland and joint, the varicose vein, the pulmonary hæmorrhage and vomica, the ulcer, the abscess, are all developments occurring in the course of general constitutional disturbance, which general constitutional disturbance comprehends every shade of the chill, the heat, the shiver, the spasm, the remission, and exacerbation, so characteristic of simple, uncomplicated, intermittent fever. These are sometimes so slight as to escape the notice of medical men, but the patient, when questioned and cross-examined, will confess to their existence in every case.

Organic disease, then, like organic structure, proceeds not from a centre to a periphery, but from a periphery to a centre. From various authors and familiar cases I have shown that the plague, the small-pox, the gout, the rheumatism, the toothach, insanity, hæmorrhages, &c., are all of an intermittent or remittent nature. The enlarged bone and gland, nay, the aneurysm and the abscess, are equally so, and the subjects of them are all remarkable for remittent variation of corporeal temperature, some complaining of this in the head, others in the back, feet, &c. These diseases, then, only differ from each other in the difference of the tissue which in the course of general constitutional disorder shows the greatest tendency to disorganisation or decomposition.

Structural derangement may equally arise from a passion, a poison, or a local injury, applied to a distant part. "The fevers," says Mr. Abernethy, "produced by local disease (injury?) are the very identical fevers which physicians meet where there is no external injury." Is not this a sufficient admission of their intermittent character? A blow received on the head may produce a remittent fever, ending in abscess of the lungs or liver, according to the con-

stitution of the patient; for when the whole house is shaken, the worst room suffers most, and this, of course, varies with every house. From your own pages, Mr. Editor, I could select examples of remittent disease produced by poisons and *passions*. Dr. A. T. Thomson gives cases of both. Speaking of poisons he says,—"Some produce their effects in paroxysm; for example, strychnia and veratria. Some admit of exacerbations and remissions, namely, arsenious acid, which, indeed, sometimes even exhibits intermissions." Is it not strange that the profession should still couple remittency exclusively with *miasma* or *malaria* as a cause? Every writer who has professedly treated the subject refers to this, seemingly, totally, and absolutely unconscious of the *universality* of remission, as a law in all disease. When will disputes about the nature of morbid action cease to resolve themselves into discussions about vowels and consonants? How long will medical men continue to discuss whether a particular number of phenomena should be pronounced *gout* or *rheumatism?* the one designation being merely a corruption of the French word *goutte*, a drop, or humour, the other a barbarism derived from the Greek, having a signification identically the same. Men who indulge in such puerilities take their ideas from the humoral school. When they think to excel as physicians they prove themselves to be only indifferent *philologists*. In the language of Hobbs, "Words are wise men's counters,—they do but reckon by them,—but they are the money of fools, that value them by the authority of an Aristotle, a Cicero, or a Thomas Aquinas, or any other doctor whatsoever."

Such, Sir, is a mere sketch of my views of disease,—views which the Editor of the "Medico-Chirurgical Review" having first misrepresented and misstated, pronounces to be a "*pyrexymania*," and my critics of the *British and Foreign*, after a similarly candid exposition, condemn as "a flimsy illusion." Of my remedial doctrines neither of these intellectual individuals having condescended to speak, your readers may possibly pardon me for shortly adverting to them. The celebrated Radcliffe threatened to write the practice of physic on half a sheet of paper. My own views on this point may be embraced in half a line,—ATTENTION TO TEMPERATURE. To this complexion come at last all our remedial measures. What is there on earth or air that may not produce fever? Heat and cold can both do it. Yet we daily take advantage of each of them in its cure. The same may be said of quinine, opium, arsenic, iron, mercury, prussic acid, &c. Each can produce, each has cured, fever in all its complications. The doctrine of the homœopathists "like cures like," is only a fragment of the great abstract truth:—"Any given power may cure, cause, or aggravate any given disease according to the constitution of the patient. The partial doctrine of Hahnneman, '*similia similibus curentur*,' has been more or less acted upon from the time of Hippocrates to the present day, and has long ago passed into an adage with the vulgar. When Hahnneman stated that all diseases sprang from *sycosis*, or the itch, and that all remedies act most energetically in the inverse ratio of their doses, he was guilty of the most palpable absurdity. What is true in the homœopathic doctrines is not new; what is new is not true."

But it is time that I should recur to my reviewers. From the out-and-out scurrility of Messrs. Forbes and Conolly, I cannot select much that a gentleman should answer. To one or two things, nevertheless, I shall favour them with a reply. And first, as to the stethoscope,—seeing that they have seized upon my expressed contempt for this their wooden deity as an opportunity to point out to me the "advantages of common sense" over the want of it. Indeed, my opinion of its worthlessness seems to have fired many, though not all, of my critics with a like indignation. Permit me to ask a simple question. Since mediate auscultation (to use the prevalent jargon) became the fashion, has the medical student, or have my critics, found that they could bring pectoral or other disease to a more favourable termination? I have never obtained but one answer to this inquiry, and that answer was *in the negative*. Oh! but it has taught them to distinguish and discriminate. Let us admit, for the present, that this is the fact. Of what use, again I ask, is such discrimination if it influence not the practice,—if the remedy for all diseases be the same? That remission, or intermission, in all diseases is universal, may be now looked upon as a fact which is placed beyond the possibility of cavil. Hear what Professor A. T. Thomson says upon the head of remittency. His words are, "Cinchona bark, and the salts of its alkaloids, may be prescribed advantageously in all diseases which assume an intermittent type—whether they appear as gout, rheumatism, the exanthemata, eruptive fevers, catarrh, or even phthisis;" and Sir B. Brodie has cured stricture of the urethra with quinine!

But it may be worth while to inform Messrs. Conolly and Forbes, that there are other persons, —men of name too,—who do not pin their faith on the infallibility of indications obtained through the medium of the stethoscope. Andral, one of the first authorities on morbid anatomy, while he even praises it as a diagnostic instrument, acknowledges it to be defective; and Dr. Latham, who has been equally loud in its

eulogium, admits that the best auscultators have been led to wrong prognostics by it. "*To most patients* (he says) *I fear it is a trouble and distress.*"

Now this is just the reason why I repudiate its assistance. Whatever distresses and troubles the patient, not only alters all his cardiac and respiratory functions, so as to neutralise the indications which are presented by them, but actually aggravates the disorder itself. As the discovery of the degree of organic lesion, then, in no instance leads to difference of practice, I am content to judge of it from the patient's general appearance, the number of his respirations, and the sound he makes when he speaks, breathes, and coughs, as appreciable by the naked ear. From an instrument whose application troubles and distresses the majority of patients, I look for no superior information.

Messrs. Conolly and Forbes, while they admit the existence of remittency in gout, appear to question the fever. Dr. Darwin, in his "Zoonomia," bears me out as regards the symptoms of ague, at least. "The patients," he says, "after a few days, were both of them affected with cold fits, like ague fits, and their feet became affected with gout."

Among some hundreds of gouty cases which have come under my notice, I do not remember one in which the patient had not thirst, or accelerated pulse, in its course. But Messrs. Forbes and Conolly have doubtless discovered something more essential to fever than such every-day symptoms. In the plenitude of their ignorance they ask, "Where is the excessive increase or diminution of temperature in the majority of diseases?" Not, let me tell them, made known amid the verbiage which distinguishes the articles which they have selected for the contents of their last quarterly production. Not in the nosologies of Cullen and Savauges, but in the book of nature, of which book every new case may now be to them a new leaf. But this book they will doubtless set down like my own, as a volume requiring "the most unqualified condemnation." Could a greater calamity befal an author than to be damned by praise from a quarter so redolent of editorial ignorance?

Let me now turn to the equally erudite critic of the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," Dr. James Johnson. Dr. Dickson, quoth that original genius, holds morbid anatomy in contempt. True, and in my book I asked what it had done to enlighten the student in the practice of physic,—in the art of treating disease with most satisfaction, not so much to himself as to his patient. But Dr. James Johnson blinks this question by referring to Sir James Mc. Grigor, to whom I acknowledge, in my dedication to the medical officers of the army, the many obligations under which I lie. "Sir James," remarks Dr. James Johnson, "has long impressed upon the army medical officers, the necessity, the utility, of cultivating morbid anatomy." To this, I reply that Sir James Mc. Grigor, as the presiding and directing chief of the medical department of the army, must necessarily be influenced by the medical opinions of the day,—by what the majority of the profession from time to time determine to be correct; but the history of every age proves that what is fashionable and correct at one time is the reverse in another. The wisdom of yesterday is not the wisdom of to-day, and whether it please Dr. James Johnson or not, he is informed that Sir James Mc. Grigor has not only written to me, with expressions of the interest which he takes in my work, but with "many, very many thanks" for the copy I sent, adding, and this without the slightest solicitation on my part,—that he will recommend me to his invalid friends who proceed to Cheltenham. I only mention this to show how widely different are the opinions and feelings of Sir James Mc. Grigor and Dr. Johnson, although Dr. J. refers to Sir James as an authority. So great a stumbling-block to a knowledge of the proper practice of medicine is the too minute cultivation of morbid anatomy, that Dr. Baillie, its greatest patron, confessed, on retiring from practice, his total want of faith in physic!

Dr. James Johnson thinks that he hits me hard when he says my views of disease are so limited that I make fever—not "fever in the large sense of the word, but only remittent fever"—my type of all disease. This sapient critic even chuckles at the discovery that there is such a thing as continued fever, "fever in the large sense of the word." Upon this subject, however, the professor of physic in the London University is at least as good an authority as Dr. James Johnson. "In continued fever," says that professor, "in almost every case, there is an exacerbation towards midday, and another towards the evening, and the *remission* towards morning."

It was my misfortune, Sir, to read Dr. James Johnson's book on Tropical Disease previous to my departure for India, where I served for five years as a medical officer of the army. Imbued with his views, I put his sanguinary treatment, and his scruple doses of calomel, to the test; and my experience of the system coincides so remarkably with that of Capt. Owen, in his narrative of voyages to explore the coast of Africa, &c. that I shall give it in his words:—"It may, in fact, be questioned," says that intelligent navigator, "whether our very severe losses were not, in some measure, attributable to European medical practice, *bleeding and calomel being decidedly the most deadly enemies in a tropical climate.* During the whole time of the prevalence of the fever we had

not one instance of perfect recovery after a liberal application either of the lancet or of (this) medicine!"

The death of Byron is one among numerous proofs of the insufficiency of the lancet as a means of cure in fever. His lordship, throughout his whole life, had a repugnance to be bled. In his last illness, at Missoloughi, he held out long against the wishes of his surgeons; but at last, worn out by repeated importunity, he cast at them both "the fiercest glance of vexation, and, throwing out his arm, said, in the angriest tone, 'There; you are, I see, a damned set of butchers; take away as much blood as you like, and have done with it.' 'We seized the moment (adds Mr. Millingen), and drew about twenty ounces. On coagulating, the blood presented a strong buffy coat; *yet the relief obtained did not correspond to the hopes we had formed,*' and during the night the fever became stronger than it had been hitherto, the restlessness and agitation increased, and the patient spoke several times in an incoherent manner, and expired."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

It is now some years since I first repudiated the lancet as a therapeutic agent—an instrument invented in an age of barbarism, the first and only resource of ignorant pretension in almost every case and country. Dr. James Johnson has not further remarked on this heresy of mine, than to make a passing note in which I allude to the number of cases treated by me in a given time, without depletion, the subject of his sneer, quoting it, moreover, as an instance of my tendency to quackery:—"What! not deplete your patients' purses?" he asks.—No! Dr. James Johnson, I answer; never did I take a fee from either a medical practitioner or a servant—classes from whom *I am in a condition to prove*, that, you not only take but demand it! Your charge of quackery, Sir, I repel, and while I smile at the ineffable meanness and vulgarity of your insinuation, I must remind you of Mr. Jerden's exposure of *your note*, begging for a puff of one of your productions in the "Literary Gazette," of which he is the editor. Sir, I never asked mortal to puff myself or my writings. A proper bribe, I have no doubt, would have secured your advocacy of both. When I first read your review my intention was to have passed it by in silent contempt. A better resolution succeeded; I felt it my duty to the public at large to expose it, that they too, like myself, might pity and despise you.

Before concluding, let me here warn the youthful student against those pernicious farragos, termed, "Medical Quarterlies," publications which, for the most part, are almost exclusively dedicated to the interests of some little professional coterie, who make their pages the vehicle of the puffs by which the most ignorant and illiterate may readily obtain notoriety either as teachers or practitioners. Whatever praises these bestow out of their own immediate clique, are rarely accorded to other than a German mysticism or a French folly—an artificial nosology or Lænnec's bauble. Every thing that clogs the approach to the gates of knowledge, every thing that leads to endless contest and controversy, affords the editors of these bulky tomes ample materials for the vagueness and verbiage which they dishonestly palm upon the inexperienced student in place of true learning and philosophy. For the lovers of truth, and the cultivators of science for its own sake, they reserve their ribbald language and scurrility,—a scurrility which, instead of prejudicing the reader against an author's writings, ought, in almost every instance, to be a *prima facie* evidence of their excellence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

S. Dickson.

15, Imperial-square,
Cheltenham, Aug. 16, 1837.

CASES OF

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS,*

By Thomas Radford, *Esq., Surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital, Manchester.*

Inversion of the uterus is, happily, one of those misfortunes which does not very often take place, although the writer is inclined to think that it does so much more than is usually admitted. Dr. King is of the same opinion. Mr. Mackenzie found two or three instances in subjects brought into the dissecting-room. The reason of the concealment is clear, if it be considered what opinion is entertained of the practitioner who has been so unfortunate as to meet with such an event. There is no occurrence which throws more odium upon him, although generally very undeserved.

From the number of cases detailed, inferences may be drawn of the causes which have produced it. But notwithstanding the great advantages arising from this knowledge we find practitioners resting satisfied by merely repassing the tumour through the os externum into the vagina; by which the greatest miseries are entailed upon the unhappy patient, or else her life is the forfeiture.

Case 1.—Mrs. Capper, midwife, requested me to visit Mary Wilson, who had been delivered forty-eight hours. I was informed that her labour was propitious, the placenta naturally expelled, and that no symptom required further assistance. She sent for me at this time, because the patient had

* Abridged from the "Dublin Jour." Sept.

discovered something protruding from the os externum, and which she, at first, considered to be a coagulum within the membranes. A slight pull gave her great pain, and not succeeding in bringing it away, she abstained from further violence. When I made a vaginal examination, I found a tumour of considerable size passing partly through the os externum; it was hard and resistant; externally it felt flaky; it was broader below than above. With great difficulty I reached the os uteri, which tightly embraced the upper part of the tumour. The lochial discharge was greater than usual, and more sanguineous.

Although the case was obscured by nothing having occurred immediately after the labour, yet I was convinced that it was one of partial inversion; I therefore determined to make every effort to replace it. My exertions, continued for two hours, were only given up on account of the pain produced, and the exhausted state of the poor woman. From this time her health declined. Her first symptoms were those of peritoneal inflammation, retention of urine, &c. The antiphlogistic plan was adopted. When the inflammatory excitement was subdued, I again attempted to reduce the tumour, but in vain. Her health declined for six months, during which period I had in view extirpation as soon as circumstances would warrant. I found the uterus gradually lessen, until it acquired the size of a large pear. During the whole progress of the case the os uteri very tightly girted the neck of the tumour. She now left town for a month. On her return her general health was improved; I made a vaginal examination, but could detect no tumour. I felt the remains of the os uteri, but no regular aperture; the upper part of the vagina formed a complete cul de sac. I inquired if she had discovered any substance passing from the vagina; she said she had felt something pass away, but thought it was "a lump of blood." Her general health gradually improved, and she lived several years. She died of cholera, but I was not apprised of her death until some months afterwards. The case shows what resources nature has in her own power. It justifies extirpation when the period has passed in which reduction can be effected. It may be thought that a spontaneous reinversion took place, as happened in the cases related by M. Delabarre and the justly celebrated Baudelocque, but the writer does not think it possible for this spontaneous change to occur. The os uteri acted here as a ligature, and induced the process of ulcerative absorption by which the part was separated. Would the tobacco enema aid us in our attempt at reduction?

Case 2.—I was requested by the late Mr. Dick to visit a patient who was in labour of her first child. The pains commenced at bed time the night before. The liq. amnii was discharged twelve hours before my visit, and I learned that the os uteri was then dilated to nearly the diameter of a crown piece. After the discharge the pains became more feeble, especially when the patient was recumbent, but when she changed her position, to walk or sit, they increased in power; on this account the patient was placed upon the lap of a female friend, and was delivered in this posture. The funis was divided, and the patient put in bed. I placed my hand on the abdomen, and found the uterus hard, and rather larger than is usual. The placenta was soon found to be rapidly advancing, and in a moment it passed through the os externum, —not the placenta alone, but adherent to the uterus, constituting an extreme degree of partial inversion. The protrusion was sudden and forcible, and was attended by a bearing down effort. The tumour was of about the size of a child's head, hard and firm, but smooth, being covered by the membranes. The placenta adhered to the fundus; little discharge took place, but the patient complained of being faint. I now detached the placenta, and easily accomplished it. I then compressed the uterus between the hands, and felt it to diminish in bulk. It was now passed through the os externum, and easily carried up, until the vagina was made tense. Resistance was now found to its further progress, but keeping a steady bearing upon it for some time, it gradually gave way, and, persevering, it was passed through the os uteri. The hand was carried into the uterine cavity, and retained until contraction took place. The os uteri grasped the wrist, assuring me that regular action was in operation. The patient recovered without any interruption. She was desired to keep the recumbent position longer than is usual, and to pay great attention to the bowels.

In an attempt to reduce an extreme degree of partial inversion, the chief compression should be effected whilst it lies externally. And as the upper part of the vagina descends along with the uterus, no real effect can be produced until it is made tense by carrying that organ upwards. When it arrives at this point, resistance is met with, but by keeping a steady pressure upwards, the inflected portion of the cervix yields, and gradually recedes, followed by the hand of the operator, until the reduction is completed. If, instead of the plan now recommended, a forcible and quick attempt be made, the vagina may be separated from the uterus, and a fatal injury inflicted.

REMARKS ON THE ADVANTAGE TO MEDICAL MEN OF POSSESSING A

KNOWLEDGE OF BOTANY.

By WILLIAM HOWISON, M.D., *Lecturer on Botany, Edinburgh.*

AT a period when medical education is occupying so much of the public attention, and when such important changes are in embryo connected with it, as a teacher of botany of sixteen years standing, and, consequently, an individual deeply interested in its future prosperity, I feel myself strongly called upon to impress on the medical public the advantage of possessing a knowledge of that beautiful and healthful science, and of requesting at this moment that attention to it which it deserves.

From ignorance of this, of late years, the study of botany seems to have been on the decline, and other far less important branches of medical education, if they be worthy of such a denomination, viz., mathematics and mechanical philosophy, appear to be taking its place. Would it be believed that the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, a body of men priding themselves upon the accuracy of the education laid down by them as qualifying for their diploma, after years of mature deliberation have, for a considerable period past, admitted these two branches, mathematics and mechanical philosophy, into their curriculum, and never as yet admitted botany? Can this be attributable to neglect, to a desire to benefit individuals, or to the ignorance of the science under which the majority of that body labours? It may be asked, what have mathematics, and particularly mechanical philosophy, to do with the medical profession?*

If botany be not encouraged and protected by its introduction into the examinations for medical diplomas (being an expensive science to teach, and requiring much time to procure and select the wild plants of the field, because from them only can it be taught, and not by means of the cultivated plants of the botanic garden, as the world generally supposes), it will be given up by the teacher, or the lecturer, at private schools. Or it will be imperfectly taught, without fresh specimens, and the student will be deprived of herborisings. Botany is taught in various ways. Several years ago, in the capital of an enlightened country, I visited the lecture-room of a teacher of botany, attached to one of the large hospital schools, and was shown by him a plant made of *sheet iron*, with its flowers, leaves, &c., painted to resemble nature, and this was the principal means of teaching his students! Shade of Linnæus! couldst thou have entered this man's lecture-room, what wouldst thou have said at witnessing thy favourite study so prostituted and abused?

The great advantage of a knowledge of botany to the medical officer entering the military or naval service, and one of which the public are not generally aware, is, that by a knowledge of plants he can, by a glance of his eye, tell the peculiar nature of the country upon whose soil they grow. One plant grows in water, and is found there only; another in damp ground; another is the occupant of dry soil; one is the inhabitant of clay; another of sand; a third of moist soil only. Every plant frequents its peculiar altitude. Soldiers or seamen landing and encamping in a warm climate, upon moist ground, or in the vicinity of marshes, under a powerful sun, are liable to be attacked with intermittent, remittent, bilious fevers; dysentery, cholera, and numerous other diseases; and the mortality consequent upon this circumstance is greater than that of the most destructive warfare; whereas, if the same men encamp upon dry ground, out of the range of marsh effluvia, they are far less, if at all, subjected to the above destructive causes. The writings of Sir John Pringle, Lind, Jackson, M'Grigor, and Burnett, abound with information corroborative of this remark. The plants which clothe the soil at once point out its nature, and no means of deception, such as a temporary overflow of the country with water, during warfare, by an enemy, can deceive the medical man acquainted with its plants. Teachers of botany ought invariably to accompany their pupils in weekly excursions into the surrounding country, to point out to them the *habitat* of plants. Would not a

* We omit here an urgent recommendation in favour of making medical botany "imperative," as the phrase goes, on all students of medicine in these kingdoms,—penned apparently with total unconsciousness of the overwhelming disgrace which has fallen upon the certificate system, as a feature in medical education. We have not room for such indefensible appeals. A slight degree of reflection on the subject will convince Dr. Howison that the proper way to "protect" botany is to *leave it alone*. What science has flourished so greatly, "unencouraged," "unprotected," — *unblighted*, we should ourselves say,—by "imperative" gentry of any kind, as geology? Let the friends of botany take an example by that, and look to the examinations for medical diplomas for ensuring a knowledge of its principles and details among medical students. Another portion of Dr. Howison's communication contained a similar appeal on behalf of medical jurisprudence. We also take the liberty of omitting that. The useful and interesting arguments of Dr. Howison would be only disfigured by the addition. ED. L.

course of herborisings, or what might be denominated *practical* botany, be of equal value to the medical man, as a course of practical chemistry, or one of practical pharmacy? It would be far more advantageous to his bodily vigour,—strengthening his joints, and enabling him to withstand fatigue, and the vicissitudes of weather,—a quality of no little importance to an individual who is to devote his life to the service of his country. A knowledge of the properties of plants is also of advantage to the medical man in private practice in another climate.

It is now known that certain sea-weeds are confined to peculiar divisions of the ocean. A botanist, therefore, acquainted with those *algæ* and those *habitats*, can point out the situation of a ship independently of her bearings, a circumstance which is of no little consequence to her crew when deprived of a sight of the sun, and unable to take their observations. The *algæ*, or sea-weed, sometimes of prodigious size, when torn from their retreats by currents, or by violent tempests, become points of recognition to navigators who are uncertain of their position upon the ocean. They become to them so many notices, scattered upon the waves, of an approximation to land, and of the country approached, for very distant countries do not produce the same *algæ*.

In the Austral hemisphere *Pyriferous Macrocystes* announces the Magellan Straits. The *Trumpet Varce* signalises the Cape of Good Hope. The elegant *Cystosiria Moloniformis* equally informs us of an approximation to the shores of New Holland. Lastly, in those seas which surround the island of Newfoundland, St. Peter, and Miguelan, so often hidden in dense fogs, the navigator will know that he has arrived upon a rocky coast when he observes a large *Laminaria*, with an aborescent front, ornamented laterally with folds, like so many festoons. The tubular foot of this plant furnishes a tubular swelling, by the aid of which it floats upon the surface of the sea, whilst the large leaf in which it terminates descends, and gradually buries itself in the water, curving round in the form of an arc.

When Captain Belcher was on his survey of the west coast of Africa, in 1832, a number of bulbs were collected in Pulham Island, of which one of the crew, having a sore tongue, was so unfortunate as to eat. This man was deprived of his speech for half an hour. From the account given of the plant it was obviously one of the poisonous *Amaryllidæ*, which are common in equinoctial Africa; but it does not appear that the medical officers warned the sailors against their use, although, from the want of vegetables, which they had long experienced, it was naturally to be expected that bulbs which were so very like onions, would be eaten by the crew. The surgeon of the ship might have been morally responsible for any lives that had been lost. If that man's tongue had not accidentally been sore, no warning would have been given, and the boat's crew of a British man-of-war might have miserably perished.

9, Nicholson-square, Edinburgh,
Sept. 1837.

THE LANCET.

London, Saturday, September 23, 1837.

In the extract which was quoted in the last LANCET, from the pamphlet entitled "Verba Consilii," by Mr. DENHAM, there was printed the following sentence:—

"It is, however, to be hoped that a better state of things is now dawning on us, and that Mr. Warburton, and the Committee of Medical Inquiry, will be able to propound a scheme of medical reform, which, by enforcing a uniformity of education for all medical men, and a consequent uniformity of title, will give to the public the best possible security, that their health and lives are entrusted to the care of able and scientific men."

It was not for the purpose of introducing, or commenting upon, this particular sentence, that the extract which contained it was introduced into our pages. The letters, however, of several correspondents on the subject, seem to indicate that our opinions relative to the *enforcement* of an uniform system of medical *education*, should be restated, at an opportune period. We select, therefore, the present moment, as the most fitting opportunity for advancing a few additional words on the question.

Whatever may be the views of Mr. DENHAM, or of any other writer, on this important point of mental discipline, our own opinions and feelings remain wholly unchanged. Leaving out of consideration the injustice of subjecting the child of genius to the drudgery and toil of which the dolt must necessarily be the victim before he can acquire even the amount of knowledge which would enable him to reply satisfactorily to the interrogatives of the drug

dealers of Rhubarb Hall, we contend that it is barbarous, irrational, and unphilosophical, in a country where education is supported by private establishments and by private means,—a country in which not one public medical free school exists,—to subject all the parents and guardians of the pupils in medicine, and all the teachers of medical science, to one routine system of instruction. The objects of teaching the science of medicine are *national*; but national means of attaining those objects are not supplied. Give away knowledge in a public institution, and the tax of dipping into the fountain at *particular hours*, on *particular days*, and during a certain number of *years*, must be paid by the recipients of the donation. But when the paths through which the streams of information can alone be approached, are already few, narrow, winding, and slippery, why increase the difficulties of those who have to pass through them, by fastening clogs upon their legs at one moment, and demanding, at another, that every gate and hatch should be passed by means of a golden key? If a nobleman were to throw open a spring for the use of the destitute and thirsty inhabitants of a village, and then insist that no water should be taken from it excepting in bowls manufactured of the most costly china, what would be thought of his judgment or of his humanity? What agriculturist having a forest to be cleared would insist that the labourers should employ only those tools which had been manufactured in a few places, and under the "recognised" authority of certain monopolizing and stupid inspectors? Or what farmer, on requiring that his corn should be cut, or that his grass should be mowed, would demand that either task should be accomplished only with instruments of gold, or implements fabricated out of steel which had been manufactured at some "recognised" establishment of Birmingham or Sheffield? Oh! how disgustingly fraudulent are all these "curricula of education." Is not the excellence of mental acquirements the best possible proof of the excellence of the means which were used in their attainment. If the forests be well and quickly cleared, if the corn be quickly and cleanly cut, what better proof could be furnished of the ability of the labourers, and of the fitness of their instruments for executing the work?

In order to show that the system of *enforcing uniformity of education* is suitably chosen, and that the students of all schools, the pupils of all medical practitioners, should undergo exactly the same course of mental discipline,—should be subject to similar restraints, and compelled to occupy the same length of time in pursuing an exactly similar description of study and tuition,—means should be taken to cause all *heads* to be cast in the *same mould*,—to require that there should be a precise resemblance in the temperament of all the students; that their cerebral texture should be in all of exactly the same quality; that there should be no such varieties of external objects as to create differences of feeling or impression through the medium of the perceptive faculties. Aye, a condition of this kind can scarcely appear to be unreasonable to that dogmatical and unreflecting monopolist who contends for the propriety of *enforcing* an uniform system of *education*. The quick-sighted author of the pamphlet from which we have quoted, cannot entertain any such ante-diluvian project.

There is no disguising the fact. The systems in which *curricula* are tolerated, are those in which *robbery* is sanctioned. They were created for the purpose of advancing the interests of the "bettermost classes" of society. Until lately, it was not believed, or allowed, that genius could find a birthplace in an humble dwelling, and by no means was it considered to be just that genius and poverty should fare as well as ignorance and wealth.

But it is most extraordinary that the practice of holding as contraband, information which was not derived in particular places, should be confined to the learned professions of this country. If a piece of beauti-

ful workmanship be exhibited at the Society of Arts, is it the practice to withhold the prize from the inventor unless he can prove that he thought and manipulated under the authority of a "recognised" instructor, who delivered his orations in a particular school? Is it necessary that he should produce certificates to prove that he was engaged in his task for six years, or that he had served an apprenticeship of five years to a civil engineer? Let us turn again to the proceedings connected with agriculture, and ask if the owners of the finest cattle, at the annual Smithfield exhibition, are required to prove that the animals have been fed only in certain places, and by certain individuals who were "recognised" as being competent to the performance of that duty? No; it is sufficient to prove that the stock is the finest of the kind, and of the age. There is the thing itself. The means of getting it were left free, and each cultivator of the soil is allowed to exercise his own faculties, *without control*, in producing the object of his ambition. For this principle do we contend in the profession of medicine. We demand for the public in this country, that medical education should be as free as the air we breathe, and that the right to practice should be subjected to the two conditions only, of an unstained moral character, and a practical efficient public examination into the scientific and mental qualifications of the candidate. What more do the monopolists want? We call upon the uninformed brutes to speak, and at least to attempt to uphold their system by argument.

The Anniversary meeting of the members of the British Medical Association, is to be held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., for the twofold purpose of electing the Council, and of celebrating the establishment of the Society in the good old English fashion of partaking of a splendid dinner.

As the objects sought to be obtained by the members of this Association are strictly of a national character, and as they relate especially to the best interests of the general practitioners of this country, we expect that the assemblage will not only prove numerous, but of the highest order of respectability. In the list of Stewards there are names which command the esteem of the whole profession. In this Association there are no secret "great designs," to be worked out into contemptible jobs, or to terminate in the vapid laudations of a few conceited personages whose views of medical policy are restricted to the mere maintainance of a position for themselves which they are in all respects unworthy of occupying. No association that was ever yet established could accomplish half so much for the cause of medical reform, as the one of which we are now writing. The principles on which it is founded are identical with the interests of the general practitioner. They must be promoted and flourish together, or both may suffer from the supineness of those advocates who have every conceivable motive for affording to them their most unremitting support. Unless this Association had started into existence at a very critical moment, we apprehend that considerable mischief might have resulted from the intrigues of the dubbish leaders of the Migratory Club. The antidote already exhibits a degree of power, which may well enable the profession to treat with contempt the bane which had been propagated for their destruction.

The cholera,—that terrible epidemic, which, after having exercised its ravages in all parts of the old and new world, seemed on the point of returning to the country which gave it birth,—has again appeared, raging with unabated violence, not only in many of the Southern States of Europe, but in some of the northern kingdoms, already more than once visited by the pestilence. Our readers are, doubtless, aware that the Asiatic cholera has been stalking along the Mediterranean shores of Europe for the last

two or three years, and that, at the time we write, it has reached the capital of the Papal dominions. The progress of the disease through countries the inhabitants of which are forcibly kept by their rulers in a state of ignorance, has been almost universally accompanied by disorders of a most serious nature. At Palermo the governor has fallen a victim to the fury of a terrified and excited populace; and at Rome, if we are to believe the reports which have just reached us, the medical men are everywhere compelled to conceal themselves, in order to avoid sharing the fate of several of their brethren, who were massacred during the period of excitement and consternation which were produced at the onset of the malady. Marseille, also, has been attacked, for the third time, by the epidemic, which, during several days, carried off nearly 100 persons daily, and we are sorry to announce that the disease is rapidly spreading throughout the department of which that city forms the capital. Finally, as if one fatal epidemic were not sufficient to thin their population, the French journals announce the appearance of the yellow fever at Barcelona, and the formation of a *Cordon Sanitaire* along the frontiers of the Pyrenees. The same fever has also declared itself at Cadaqués, a small port which is distant a few leagues from Port-Vendres.

Had the ravages of the cholera been confined to the Southern States of Europe we might have flattered ourselves with the idea that, as the disease found an entrance through the northern and midland countries, it might, probably, quit us by extending along the southern shore of Europe to Turkey, and thence, proceeding by Egypt, Syria, and Persia, find its way back again to India. This hope, unfortunately, must now be abandoned. The cholera morbus by one of those *bizarre* movements for which we are totally unable to account, has suddenly leaped from Rome to Berlin, and is now devastating not only the capital of the Prussian dominions, but also Prague, Dantzick, and one or two other German towns of lesser note.

In making the foregoing observations we have no desire to create unnecessary alarm, but wherever the possibility of danger exists it is infinitely better to look that danger in the face, and to be prepared for its arrival, than to lie down in false security, and be attacked at last when slumbering, and unprepared for defence. The history of the progress of the Asiatic cholera through Europe abounds in so many contradictory circumstances, and presents so many points of irregularity with respect to the line of march which the disease has pursued, that it is impossible for us to offer anything beyond simple conjecture touching its future progress or direction. "Will the disease return to Paris?" "Will it again attack London?" are questions which come as well from the bold as the timid,—questions, unfortunately, which neither can resolve. We cannot, however, avoid drawing attention to the coincidence which has hitherto so generally prevailed between the prevalence of gastric affections, diarrhœa, &c., and the sudden explosion of Asiatic cholera. That the latter is almost always preceded by the former has been confirmed by the observation of medical men in all parts of the globe, and the existence of this *avant-courrier* is the only circumstance in the history of the disease upon which we can dwell with satisfaction. The warning voice is, at the present moment, indistinctly heard in the French capital; it has reached our ears in the capital of the British dominions, but, as yet, we have not hearkened to it. Has the Government taken any steps, as guardians of the public welfare, in the prospect of the storm which may break over our heads in the next instant to that in which we write?

END OF VOL. II.—1836-7.

INDEX

TO

VOLUME II.—MDCCCXXXVI—XXXVII.

A

Abdomen, wounds of, 100.
Abdominal parietes, abscess in, 607; with protrusion of intestines, 721.
Abscess in the axilla, 220; of the kidneys, 406; in the belly, 607, 721; fœcal, 637.
Abscesses of the lungs and liver, 207.
Abortion, procuration of, 110.
Abraham, Mr., cases by, 165, 239.
Absorbent system, Breschet on, 398.
Absorption of poisons, 324; of oxalic acid, 390; of nux vomica, 857; Dr. Sigmond on, 396; excessive rapidity of, 400.
Abstinence for one month, 257.
Acetate of lead not poisonous, 674.
Acetic acid, poisoning with, 418.
Acidity in the stomach, 889.
Acids, poisoning with, 420, 437; (*see, also,* Medical Jurisprudence.)
Acinula clavis, poisoning by, 854.
Aconite, poisoning by, 13, 853; in erysipelas, 175; in diseases of the eye, 255; large doses of, 325; dearness of, 342, 718; formulas for, 480; Dr. Sigmond on, 680; water poisoned with, 69, 852; in headach, 925.
Aconitum napellus, Dr. Sigmond on, 679, 714; Mr. Radley on, 925.
Aconitum paniculatum and ferox, poisoning with, 69, 852.
Acoustic nerve, Magendie on, 334, 361, 424.
Acrid inorganic and vegetable poisons, 737, 739.
Acupuncture in hydrocele, 195; in lumbago, 215.
Addison's Elements of Medicine, 485.
Adulteration of drugs, in tobacco, 154, 685, 878; (*see, also,* medicines.)
Æthusa cynapium, poisoning with, 850.
Age, effect of, on bones, 197; increased danger of wounds in, 445.
Agnodice, a female doctor, 633.
Agriculture, turning the soil in, 889.
Ague, new remedies for, 261; (*see, also,* Intermittent fever.)
Air, admission of, into veins, 224, 661.
Air-pump in strangulated hernia, 704.
Albumen as an antidote, 564.
Alcohol, habitually drank, 386.
Ale as a beverage, 894.
Alkalies and their salts, poisoning with, 419.
Almonds, bitter, prussic acid in, 744, 746, 795; oil of, 883.
Alumina, acet. of, for preserving, 311.
Amaurosis, varieties of, 192; aconite in, 255, 714; strychnine in, 628, 863; causes of, 279.
Amboise in beer, 892.
America, discovery of, 150; imprisonment in, 597.
Ammonia, poisoning with, 421; an antidote to prussic acid, 798.
Amnesia, stramonium in, 392.
Amputation, quick healing after, 216; of the foot, 344; of the breast, 661; at China, 608; with circular incision, 625.
Amputations above the knee, 558; at Rome, 784.
Amussat, M., case by, 661.
Anæmia, remarks on, 30.
Analogy, a fashionable hobby, 334.
Anasarca, digitalis in, 530.
Anatomy, not the basis of physiology, 279, 507; varieties in, 524.
Anatomy Bill, passing of, 763.
Andral on bleeding, 262.
Aneurysm of the aorta, 183; of the subclavian, 410, 445, 602; of the arch of the aorta, 318; by anastomosis, 780; circumscribed false, 784.
Animal magnetism at University College Hospital, 836; Dr. Elliotson on, 866; Baron Dupotet on, 905.
Anklejoints, disease of, 491.
Antimonial salts, poisoning with, 644.
Aorta, disease of, 123; aneurysms of, 183; abdominal, ligature of, 403; dilatation of, 528, 559; compression of, in uterine hæmorrhage, 703, 767.

Aortitis, acute, case of, 254.
Apoplexy, pulmonary, 346; diagnosis of, from narcotism, 786; Dr. Kelso's case of, 832; tobacco in, 250.
Apothecaries' Hall, assault at, 91, 704; registration circular from, 345, 348; specimens of examinations at, 726, 731, 769, 904; crying at, 877; retirements from, 736.
Apothecaries' Companies, powers of, 518.
Apothecary, legal meaning of, 37.
Appendix vermif. cœci, 637.
Apple-tree bark, a tonic, 261.
Apprenticeships, Mr. Denham on, 877.
Aqua-binelli, powers of, 721.
Aquafortis vapour, 67; habitually drunk, 386.
Arm, fracture of bones of, 147, 208; deformity of, after bruises, 261; dislocation of bones of, 347; enormous enlargement of, 608.
Army medical officers, grievances of, 239, 592.
Arnica montana, Dr. Thomson on, 880.
Arsenic, uterine hæmorrhage from, 123; poisoning with, fatal on the 6th day, 626; and its preparations, 449, 497; iodide of, 707; in candles, 556, 640; poisoning with, by the vagina, 901.
Arsenious acid, poisoning by, 353, 450.
Arteria innominata, malposition of, 145; ligature of, by Mr. Lizars, 410, 455, 602.
Artery, internal pudic, variety of, 30; splenic, disease of, 123; carotid, ligature of, 140; divided, 148.
Ashwell, Dr., on hastening labour, 639; prizes of, 448.
Asphyxia idiopathica, 182; Prof. Thomson on, 209; from drowning, 241; diagnosis of, from narcotism, 786.
Asthma, tobacco in, 253; datura in, 393; aconite in, 714; distinguished from laryngitis, 663.
Asthma-thymicum, cases of, 111, 298, 668.
Atrophy of the eye, 749.
Aulsbrook, Mr., letter from, 525.
Axilla, abscess in, 229.

B

Babington, Dr., election of, 904.
Bacon, prussic acid in, 746.
Bacot, Mr., and Mr. Ridout, 736.
Baillie, Mr., note from, 342.
Bainbridge, Mr., letter from, 364.
Baker, Mr., and Dublin College, 268.
Ball, Mr., on eroded preparations, 230.
Ball, musket, in the knee, 231.
Balls, remarkable course of, 101, 149; wind of, 465.
Bark in iritis, 104.
Barker, Mr. H., case by, 216; on fractures of the lower extremities, 288.
Barlow, Dr., speech of, 761.
Barnett, Mr. A., evidence of, 551, 812.
Barristers, licence of, 240.
Barron, Mr., letter from, 524.
Baryta, poisoning with, 423.
Baths, production of plumpness by, 106; nitro-muriatic acid, 224.
Bayfield, Mr., cases by, 263.
Bayne, Wm., prosecution of, 63.
Bed for invalids, 704, 736.
Beddoes, Dr., on digitalis, 568.
Bedingfield, Mr., obstetric cases by, 204, 371, 408, 494; on sick-poor relief, 519; on the Stowmarket Penny Club, 601, 702, 761, 841, 912.
Beeston, Mr., inquest on, 515.
Beef-steak, raw, eaten, 206.
Beer, use of hop in, 890; adulterations of, 892; its use as a beverage, 894.
Belfast Lunatic Asylum, 474.
Bell, Sir C., cases by, 103, 147, 208; on cancer, 652; discoveries of, 507.
Belladonna, Dr. Sigmond on, 74; homœopathic employment of, 77; in hooping-cough, 81, 909; Prof. Thomson on poisoning with, 818.
Bellingheri, discoveries of, 507.
Benedict, Prof., on cancer, 652.
Benique, M., on the destruction of calculi in the bladder, 656.
Bennett, Dr., on the brain, 899.
Bentley, Mr., note from, 311.
Berlin, infectious diseases in, 230.
Biceps-cubiti, variation of, 524.
Bichloride of mercury, 561.
Bicyanide of mercury, 565.
Bigger, Dr., on transplantation of the cornea, 750.
Binodide of mercury, 707.
Birds, back flight of, 579.
Births, registration of, 345, 348, 601, 880.
Bismuth, subnitrate of, 123; trisnitrate of, 646.
Black-drop, poisoning with, 791.
Bladder, catarrh of, 264; rupture of, 371, 408, 491; tumours in, 478; laceration of, 653; paracentesis of, 784.
Bleeding in disease, objections to, 78, 933; in ague, objections to, 864; tried in hydrophobia, 217; in typhus, 262; in intermittent fever, 767; in purpura, 775, 847; in states of coma, 792; excessive, 96; excessive in pneumonia, 782; danger of, when giving digitalis, 532.
Blindness, experimental, produced, 281; from coup-de-soleil, 546; cure of, 280; by transplanting the cornea, 750.
Blister, substitutes for, 627, 930.
Blood, quantity of, in the brain, 229; formation of, 401; influence of gravitation on, 542; state of, during syncope, 692; properties of, 748; electrical states of, 768.
Blue stains from blood, 745.
Bourne, Mr. T., (*see* Poor Law Committee.)
Bodies found dead (*see* Med. Juris.)
Boileau, Lieut., report by, 257.
Boke, Dr., cases by, 721.
Bones, Mr. Stanley on, 170, 196.
Books received, 240, 272, 384, 689, 700.
Botany, medical, 930 (*see* Materia Medica); Mr. Radley on, 927.
Boughton, Sir T., poisoning of, 887.

Boulogne, medical prosecutions in, 126, 632, 811, 814.
Bradley, Mr., case by, 118, 165, 239.
Brain, state of, in melancholia, 5; penetrating wounds of, 102; change of, by smoking, 155; quantity of blood in, 229; Magendie's mode of dissecting, 463; false membranes of, 464; general insensibility of, 573; removal of, 576; diagnosis of disease of, from narcotic poisoning, 786; concussion of, 803; softening of, 806, 832; summary of physiology of, 899; slight connection of, with spinal marrow, 579.
Brande, Prof., case by, 533.
Brandy, immense doses of, in fever, 624.
Bread, verdigris in, 643; poisoning with ergot in, 854.
Bree, Mr., on re-vaccination, 690; on saline medicines in fever, 833; on the Stowmarket Club, 601, 702, 761, 841, 912.
Breschet on the absorbent system, 398.
Brett, Mr., operation by, 259.
Bricheteau, M., on pulmonary apoplexy, 346.
Bridgewater Board of Guardians, 734.
Bright's Elements of Medicine, 485.
British Medical Association, meeting of, 27, 54, 937; thanks of, to Messrs. Harmer and Bell, 95; correspondence of, with Mr. Chadwick, 350.
Brodie, Sir B., on injuries of the spinal chord, 802; experiments of, with infusion of tobacco, 822.
Bronchitis after tracheotomy, 668.
Brougham, Lord, and the New University, 138.
Brown v. Tucker, case of, 32.
Brown, Mr., case of glanders by, 222; and the Med. Bot. Society, 557.
Browne, Mr., on insanity, 543, 555.
Bruce, medical history of, 203.
Brucia, poisoning with, 857.
Brussels, dispute at, 483.
Bryan, Dr., on the influenza, 113; on fœtal respiration, 435.
Buboes, experiments with, 615; hemlock in pain from, 714.
Bulletins, 487 (*see* William IV.)
Bureaud, Dr., on skin-medication, 627.
Burgess, Mr., cases by, 302, 928; letter from, 344.
Burial before actual death, 178; of a man, alive, for a month, 257.
Burmese, poisoning of water by, 69, 852.
Burne, Dr., election of, 625; work by, 636.
Burns, deformity of the arm after, 201; investigation of deaths from, 275, 320; stramonium in, 393.
Bush, Mr., correspondence of, with Sir H. Halford, 700, 810.
Butchers, healthy trade of, 68.
Butler, Rev. S. (*see* Poor Law Commissioners).
Butter of antimony, 645.
Buttercup, poisoning with, 679.
Byles, Mr., evidence of, 773, 840.
Byron, Lord, death of, 934.

C

Cæsarean operations by M. Duchateau and Dr. Michaelis, 39, 509; list of, 810.
Calcareous depositions, origin of, 407.
Calculi, biliary, hemlock for, 713.
Calculus in the bladder, 478; Benique's experiments on, 656; softening of by hops, 894 (*see, also*, Lithotrity).
Calcutta Hospital, cases at, 260.
Calcutta Journal, extracts from, 257—263, 308, 317, 383.
Calomel in tropical diseases, 933.
Camberwell Union surgeon, 408.
Campbell, Dr., v. Dr. Scott, 126.
Camphor, lavements of, in stupor, 397; poisoning by, 881.
Cancer of the uterus in prostitutes, 157; uterine, case of, 407; of the eyelid, 191; fungous, of the face, 315; belladonna in, 81; hemlock in, 650, 713; iron in, 652; prussic acid in, 827; hop in, 895; Dr. Sigmond on the nature and cure of, 650.
Candle fired through wood, 205.
Candles, arsenic in, 556, 640.
Cantharides, poisoning with, 737.
Carbonate of potash, poisoning with, 419; of soda, 420; of lead, poisonous, 673; of iron, preparation of, 685, 768.
Carcinoma and its connections, 316; Dr. Sigmond on, 650; deposits like, in the skin, 605.
Caries of bone, 198.
Carmichael, Mr., on cancer, 652.
Carotid artery, fatal perforation of, 816; ligature of, in insanity, 809.
Carter, Mr., case by, 119.
Carter, Dr., prosecution of, 126.
Cartilage, production of, 196.
Carpus dislocated backwards, 216.
Castor-oil in gout, 88; the seeds eaten, 325
Cataplasms, mode of making, 250.
Cataract, cases of, 192; congenital, 259; various cases of, 492; at Rome, 783.
Catarrh, the, of influenza, 114; tannin in, 305.
Catheter, alleged mismanagement with, 779.
Catheters, stiletted, invention of, 370, 445, 519, 550, 599.
Cats, dura mater in, 508; poisoning of with ergot, 855; bites by, 916.
Cautery, the, in paralysis, 928.
Cavarra, M., on tannin, 305.
Cavernous ganglion, discovery of, 808.
Celery, œnanthe crocata eaten for, 849, 850.
Celsus on cancer, 651.
Cemetries in the country, 65.
Cerebellum, tumours in, 320; in nymphomania, 404, 505; function of, 577.
Cerebro-spinal fluid, 302, 464.
Certificate system, illustrations of, 557, 874, 904, 937; defence of, 629, 635.
Certificates of lunacy, 35.
Ceylon moss, 556.
Chabert, the poison juggler, 798.

Chadwick, Mr., evidence of, 58; letters by 350, 410.
Chancery, jurisdiction of, in insanity, 6.
Chapman, Dr. T., cases by, 261.
Charcoal, fumes of, 921.
Cheese, prussic acid in, 745.
Cheltenham, meeting at, 596, 671.
Chemical, tests for poisons, 355; changes in the body, 745.
Chenevix, Mr., magnetism by, 871.
Cherry-laurel, oil of, 147; poisoning with, 884, 886.
Chest, Stokes on diseases of, 382.
Chewing tobacco, Dr. Sigmond on, 157; Prof. Thomson on, 822.
Chevallier, M., case investigated by, 796.
Chiccory, henbane eaten for, 793.
Child, desire to destroy one, 1; a mad one, 7; purpura in, 775; chorea in, 780; pneumonia in, 527; hooping cough in, 909.
Children, illegitimate, mortality of, 110; Dupuytren's love of, 305; scald-head in, 193; softening of the stomach in, 525, treatment of the diseases of, 526; affected by narcotics taken by nurses, 713; Mr. Crisp's cases of diseases in, 769; incontinence of urine in, 862; convulsions of, and diarrhœas in, 596.
Chimney-sweepers' cancer, 316.
China, medical mission to, 490, 520, 608, 631, 784; surgical case at, 608.
Chloride of antimony, 645.
Chloride of barium, 423.
Chlorine vapour, wholesome, 68.
Chlorine and prussic acid, 693, 798; inhalation of, 712.
Chlorosis and anœmia, 30.
Cholera, Dr. Thomson on the contagion of, 73; compared with influenza, 115; salt and water in, 263; symptoms like, 358; caused by prussic acid, 746; case of, in Aldersgate-street, 815; difference of, from diarrhœas, 896; return of, 939.
Chomel's treatment of rheumatism, 202.
Chorea, treatment of, 810, 848; strychnia in, 862.
Christison, Dr., experiments by, with prussic acid, 797; on the poisoning of Socrates, 824.
Chyle, formation of, 398.
Cicuta virosa, Dr. Sigmond on, 612; Prof. Thomson on poisoning with, 824, 849.
Cinchona trees, division of, 557.
Circulation, theory of, 361; electric theory of, 768; influence of gravitation on, 542; in incipient consumption, 569; during syncope, 692; Mr. Wardrop on, 801.
Cisterns, leaden, when poisonous, 674.
Citric acid in purpura, 775, 847.
Civiale on lithotrity, 263.
Clanny, Dr., on the cure of phthisis with pure coal-gas, 186, 220, 373.
Claudius, poisoning of, 512.
Clavicle, dislocation of, 384.
Clearing-nut, uses of, 829.
Clitoris, non-enlargement of, 109; in nymphomania, 465.
Clothes, throwing acid on, 385.
Club-foot, division of the tendo-achillis for, discussion on, 61; in Paris, 111; Dr. Little on, 120; Mr. Wells on, 214; cure of, 589, 608, 810.
Coal-gas in phthisis, 186, 220, 373.
Cocking, Mr., death of, 699.
Cocculus indicus, poisoning with, 794, 831; Dr. Sigmond on, 891.
Codrington, Sir E., on naval medical officers, 760.
Cœcum, obstructions in, 636.
Cogswell, Dr., on iodine, 774.
Coins, swallowing of, 499, 566.
Colchicum externally applied in gout, 662; poisoning with, 851.
Cold, death from, 180.
Colica pictonum, from lead, 673.
College of Surgeons in Dublin, abuses in, 135, 166; letters respecting, 167, 8; recent elections at, 268; deputation from, to London, 314; complaint from, 342; its opposition to the Med. Char. Bill, 378.
College of Physicians, London, proposal to preserve, 270; general register, circular from, 346, 348, (*see, also*, Pharmacopœia.)
College of Surgeons, London, lectures at, on the osseous system, 96, 170, 196; general register circular from, 346, 348; prizes at, 784.
Colleges, London, Vaccination circular of, 601; exactions at, 231.
Colles, Mr., on syphilis, 23; conduct of to Dr. Wallace, 105.
Collier, Dr., on Godfrey's cordial, 409; Pharmacopœia of, 176, 437, 481, 560, 599.
Colliere, Mr., case by, 582.
Collins, Dr., on tetanus neonatorum, 720.
Colocynth, poisoning with, 740.
Colon, perforation and obstruction of, 597; impervious in a child, 769.
Colour, study of, 742.
Coma, bleeding in, 792.
Combustion, spontaneous, 275, 320.
Commons, House of, medical reform in, 91, (*see, also*, Poor Law Committee, and M.P.'s).
Comparative anatomy, Mr. Stanley on, 170.
Complexion, tobacco cosmetic for, 249.
Compress in uterine hæmorrhage, 187, 364.
Condyloma, (*see* Syphilis).
Confinement, solitary, 163, 169, 597.
Conium, poisoning with, Prof. Thomson on, 823; Dr. Sigmond on, 611, 647; best preparation of, 629; in rheumatism, 712.
Conolly, Dr., questions to, 697, 725, 761.
Consumption, (*see* Phthisis.)
Contagion, limit of, 69; tobacco fumes in, 156.
Contusions, Dr. Christison on, 181.
Convulsions in prostitutes, 159; stramonium in, 331.
Cooke, Mr., letter from, 766.
Cooper, Sir A., on Vaccination in England, 700.
Copaiba, salt of, 384, 411.

Copper vessels, poisoning by, 325, 466.
Copper and its salts, 566, 641.
Cornea, staphyloma of, 193; transplantation of, 750.
Coroners, punishment of, 409; of Ireland, 367, (*see, also*, inquests.)
Corpus striatum, removal of, 576.
Correspondents, 32, 176, 272, 320, 364, 416, 448, 496, 528, 560, 640, 704, 736, 784, 848, 880, 96.
Corrosive sublimate eaten, 326; used for calomel, 483; poisoning with, 500, 561.
Cosmetic, tobacco as a, 249.
Coste, M., discoveries of, 808.
Coup-de-soleil, blindness from, 546.
Cow, retention of fœtus by, 225.
Cranium, fractured base of, 103.
Cricklade Penny Club, 133.
Creosote in dyspepsia, 90; in diabetes mellitus, 125; external uses of, 221; employed in India, 260; in glanders, 581; poisoning with, 741; in vomiting, 911.
Crisp, Mr., cases by, 769, 848.
Crosse, Mr., address of, 808, 880.
Croton oil, poisoning with, 740.
Croup and laryngitis, parallel between, 663; tracheotomy in, 809, (*see* Chomel.)
Cubebs, adulteration of, 878.
Currie, Dr., on Latin prescriptions, 272.
Currie, Mr., communication from, 608.
Curtis, Mr., on otorrhœa, 300.
Custard, poisoning with, 885.
Cuvier on mesmerism, 873.
Cyanide of silver, 646; of potassium, 883.
Cyanuret of zinc, 827.
Cyclopædia of Surgery, 176.
Cystic duct, obstruction of, 760.

D.

Dandelion, henbane eaten for, 793.
Daphnina, poisoning with, 741.
Darwin's botanic poetry, 457, 830.
Dasent, Mr., on Dr. Turnbull's eye remedies, 255, 301, 342, 343, 372.
Datura stramonium, Dr. Sigmond on, 326, 392; Prof. Thomson on, 819.
Datura tatula, 392.
Daturine, 331.
Davey, Mr., case of osteo-sarcoma by, 431; on intermittent fever, 864.
Davidson, Mr., death of, 30.
Davis, Mr., on vaginal respiration, 89; case by, 691.
Dawson, Mr., letter from, 548.
Deaf and dumb, treatment of, 547.
Death, easy productions of, 145; signs and simulations of, 178; changes in bodies after, 278, 320.
Deaths, sudden, Prof. Thomson on, 177; registration of, 345, 348, 601.
Decapitation after poisoning, 795.
Decussation of pyramidal bodies, 579.
Delirium from poisoning, 818.
Delirium tremens, digitalis in, 572; lupuline in, 895.
Delphia, poisoning with, 740.
Delphinia, salts of, 480.
Dementia, Prof. Thomson on, 5.
Dempster, Mr., memoir by, 309.
Denham, Mr., work by, 873, 903.
Devil's leaf, poisoning with, 889.
Devonshire colic, cause of, 674.
Diabetes, strychnine in, 90, 166; cured, 125; sugar of, 411; sugar in the blood in, 809; insipidus, case of, 879.
Diagnosis, Dupuytren's, 293.
Diaphragm in drowning, 213.
Diacetate of lead, 675.
Diarrhœa, tannin in, 305; strychnine in, 863; with vomiting, 911.
Diarrhœas, now prevailing, 896.
Dickson, Dr., letter from, 930.
Dieffenbach, M., on pessaries and prolapsus uteri et vaginæ, 302; on vesico-vaginal fistula, 653; on the union of divided intestine, 306.
Diet, fatal abuse of, 148; of bread only, 164, 169.
Digestion, remarks on, 416; paralysis of, 806.
Digitaline, properties of, 459.
Digitalis, Dr. Sigmond on, 475, 759, 568, 609.
Discoveries, priorities of, 669.
Disease, principles of treating, 76; unity of, 931.
Dissections at Edinburgh, 95.
Dislocation of the humerus, 215; of the carpus backward, 216; of the arms in water, 244; of the radius, 691; of the neck, 271; of bones of the arm, 347; of the clavicle, 384; reduction of, 341.
Diuretic, tobacco as a, 253; digitalis as, 530, 571.
Divergie, on changes after death, 278, 320.
Dog, similarities of, to man, 325; anatomical peculiarities of, 586; poisoning of, with ergot, 855; bite of, 915.
Donegal, Lord, sanity of, 8.
Donné, M., on pus, 765.
Doses, small and large, 571.
Dover's powder in rheumatism, 683.
Drains, effluvia from, 68.
Dresserships, sale of, 133.
Dropsy following scarlatina, 77; tobacco in, 253; Dr. Sigmond on, 530; ovarian, obscurity of, 125.
Drop-wort, poisoning with, 850.
Droste on softening of the stomach, 525.
Drowning, Prof. Thomson on, 241.
Droxford Union. (*See* Poor Law Com.)
Druggist, mala-praxis by, 57.
Dublin medical institutions, 56.
Duchateau, M., Cæsarean operation by, 39.
Duchatelet, M., analysis of the work of on prostitution in Paris:—
1. Character of the work; motives for its production, 16; definition of "prostitute;" number of prostitutes in Paris; errors respecting the number in London, 17; countries and home provinces which supply them to France, 18; occupations of families supplying them, 19; ignorance among their parents; illegitimacy

of these females; trades which they were following, 20; their education, ages, and duration at the calling; first causes of this mode of life, 21, 159.

2. Advantage of these inquiries; opinions which the women entertain of themselves, 41; their respect for a polite physician; their religious feelings, 42; their feelings of shame and turn of mind; inscriptions on their skin, 43; their leisure time and false names, 44; their slovenliness, particular slang, and peculiar defects, 45; their lovers and bullies, 46; their style of letter-writing; tribades, and different classes among them, 47; the lowest of the species, 48.

3. Plumpness of prostitutes, 106; their peculiar voice, their hair, eyes, and stature, 107; their sexual parts, 108; new sign of pregnancy, 109; their regularity of menstruation, 109; their fecundity and abortions; mortality of their offspring, 110.

4. Effect of the habits of prostitutes on the uterus, and their general health; convulsions and spasms observed in them, 159; insanity in them, 160; infirmities of person in them; common maladies amongst them, 161.

5. Regulations respecting their places of residence, 755; the proprietors and keepers of those houses, 756; disorders in the houses, 757; proposals to remodel their arrangements, 758; houses of accommodation, 759.

Duel, singular result of, 223.

Dumb, treatment of, 547.

Duodenum, rupture of, 358.

Dupotet, Baron, animal magnetism by, 836, 867, 905.

Dupuytren, anecdotes of, 293, 298, 304, 305, 319, 341.

Dura mater in the rabbit tribe, 508; sensibility of, 573.

Dutrochet on vegetable growth, 431.

Dysentery, the Haiowa in, 230; tobacco infusion in, 249; strychnine in, 863; distinguished from diarrhœa, 896.

Dyspepsia, diagnosis of, 75; treatment of, 89, 123; prussic acid in, 801, 827.

E

Eagle, Mr., on hysteria, 583.

Eales, Mr., note from, 95, 350.

Ear, diseases of, 271, 300; Magendie on, 334; Dr. Turnbull on diseases of, 479.

Eau-de-Cologne, as an antidote to strychnine, 864.

Ecchymosis, Prof. Thomson on, 180.

Ecstasy, from magnetism, 869.

Ectropeon, operation for, 141.

Edinburgh Infirmary, anatomy at, 95; operation at, 110, 445, 602.

Editor, remarks by, on the want of reform in the hospitals, especially the Westminster, 24, 59; on the rank of naval surgeons, 27; on the discussion in the Lords on the New Poor Law Act, 27; on the proceedings of the Poor Law Committee, and the remedy for the contract system, 92; on the advance of medical reform in the House of Commons, 94; on Morison, the quack, and the "Weekly Dispatch," 94; on the St. Thomas's Hospital disturbances, 94, 131; on dresserships at the hospitals, the Cricklade Penny Club, and the grievances of Scotch graduates, 133; on the kind of medical reform demanded by English licentiates, 134; on Sir H. Halford's patronage of Hahnemanism, 135; on abuses in the Dublin College of Surgeons and School, 135, 166, 268, 378; on solitary confinement and low diet, 168; on the attacks on general practitioners in the "Med. Chir. Review," and the attempts to make medical education expensive, 200, 231, 240; on inquests at Mile End and Hendon, and the mode of compelling coroners to summon medical witnesses, 233; on publicity at inquests in hospitals, 234; Mr. Headland's oration at the Lon. Med. Soc., 269; on the reports of the monopolists against medical reform, 311; on the petition of Mr. Stevenson, 313; on the tendencies of the Irish Medical Charities and Poor Relief Bills, 348, 380, 413, 441; the Colleges' general register circular, 348; on Mr. Lawrence's apostacy, 349; on the bulletins of the illness of William IV. and the post-mortem examination, 487, 523, 553; tendencies of the Med. Charities Bill, and means of their prevention, 488, 528; abandonment of its obnoxious clause, 521; the abandonment of the Irish Relief Bill, 521; neglect of coroners to summon medical evidence at inquests, 490; the proposed medical mission to China, 490; close of the sittings of the Poor Law Committee, the evidence of Mr. Barnett, and the Nottingham Union medical officers, 551, 812; on lunatic asylums, 555; on the Prov. Medical Association, and its meeting at Cheltenham, 593, 671, 696, 722, 761, 808; on Mr. Rumsey's plans for relieving the sick poor, 594; on the division of the profession into castes, 633; on the certificate system, 635, 843, 877; on squabbles for priority in medical discovery, 669; on bad medical government, and want of principle in medical politics, 695; on the friends of the profession in Parliament, 763; on medical fees at inquests, on the Anatomy Bill, and the Committee of Inquiry into Medical Education and Practice, 763; on Dr. Macartney's resignation, 807; on retrospective addresses in medical science, Mr. Crosse's, 808; on the nature and publicity of examinations for medical degrees, 843; on the education of youth for medicine, 877, 901; rivalry in practice, 902; absurdity of curricula, 937; the cholera, 939; dinner of the B. M. Assoc., 939.

Edmonds, Mr., on the nerves, 122.
Edmonds' Classical Dictionary, 633.
Edmondson, Mr., at Guildhall, 96.
Education, medical, 201, 231, 877, 901, 937.
Edwards, Mr., on hectic fever, 189, 218.
Edwards, Mr., case by, 512.
Eel, singular death of one, 225.
Effervescent draught with iron, 633.
Effluvia from putrid matter, 66.
Egg, white of, an antidote, 564.
Eighth pair of nerves, 504.
Elaterium, poisoning with, 739.
Electric effect of strychnia, 859.
Electrical Society, 608.
Electricity, effect of, on life, 319; on the knuckles, 411; on the circulation, 768; Dr. Simon on, 784.
Elliotson, Dr., on the lobelia inflata, 144; on a case of tumour in the cerebellum, 320; on Greenacre's head, 469, 528; on a case requiring enormous doses of hyd. of potash, 492; on a case of dilatation of the aorta, and interference with semilunar valves, 528, 539; on the examinations at Apothecaries' Hall, 726; on the treatment of purpura and scurvy, 776, 847; on prussic acid, 799; on animal magnetism, 866, on rupture of the intestines, 908.
Ellison, Mr., letter from, 232.
Elm-bark in skin diseases, 317.
Embryo, anatomy of, 808.
Emetics in place of the stomach-pump, 14.
Emphysema, from injury of the trachea, 514.
Empyema, operation of, 261.
Enemas with belladonna, 81; with tobacco, 250.
Endermic medication with corrosive sublimate, 501; with digitalis, 534; Prof. Thomson on, 627; in gout, 693.
Entero-raphy, case of, 306.
Epidemics, D. Sigmond on, 79.
Epidermis, uses of, 77.
Epilepsy, belladonna in, 81; wormwood in, 172; nitrate of silver in, 227; tobacco in, 250; stramonium in, 331, 392; digitalis in, 572; aconite in, 714; animal magnetism in, 836, 866; strychnine in, 863; discussion on, 318, 446; diagnosis of, from narcotism, 786.
Episoraphe, operation of, 809.
Epping Union, contracts in, 57.
Epsom salts, oxalic acid mistaken for, 389, 417; nitre and baryta mistaken for, 322; test to prevent the error, 437.
Ergot of rye in uterine hæmorrhage, 118, 165, 239; in protracted labour, 261; in hæmorrhages not puerperal, 545; speedy operation of, 239; vomiting produced by, 410, 591; superior efficacy of the powder of, 626; styptic powers of the water of, 721; prussic acid in, 746; poisoning with, 854.
Erysipelas, aconite in, 175; epidemic, at West Auckland, 295.
Euphorbium, poisoning with, 739.
Evaporation from the skin, 77.
Everitt, Mr., on arsenic in candles, 536, 640; on the new Pharmacopœia, 744.
Evolution, spontaneous, 294.
Exostosis, case of, 208, 229.
Experiments, animals fit for, 508.
Extra-uterine pregnancy, 473.
Extremities, wounds of, 101.
Eye, entire insensibility of, 12, 364, 425; effect of belladonna on, 80; inflammations of, 191; diseases of, at Vienna, 191; in Germany, 748; extirpation of the globe of, 193; galvanism of, 280; transplantation of the cornea of, 750; operation on, 783; effect of prussic acid on, 797; state of, in poisoning, 885; of a horse, worm in, 690; Dr. Turnbull's remedies for, 255, 301, 342, 343, 372, 479.
Eye-ball, destruction of, for experiment, 184; phenomena of its direction, 579.
Eyelid, cancer of, 191.

F

Face, wounds of, 99; diseases of the skin of, 315; insensibility of, 363, 425; osteo sarcoma of, 434; paralysis, respiratory, of half of, 749.
Facial nerves, connections of, 334, 363; half paralysis of, 750, (*see, also*, nervous system.)
Fainting, a preservative against drowning, 942.
Farcy, remedies for, 694.
Fareham workhouse, (*see* Poor Law Com.)
Fatuity, Professor Thomson on, 5.
Fæcal matter, fermentation in, 896.
Female surgeons, 633.
Females exchanged for tobacco, 152; condition of, during puberty, 569.
Femur, dislocation of, on the pubis, 238; fractures of, 289, 923.
Fermentation in excrement, 896.
Fever, the haiowa in, 230; malignant, deaths from, 262; maculated epidemic, in London, 383, 415, 448; at Vittoria, 622; puerperal, Moore on, 640; saline medicines in 833; Dr. Dickson on, 931.
Fifth nerve, function of, 184, 279; connections of, 334, 362, 506, 579; remarkable affection of, 363, 425, (*see, also*, Nervous System.)
Figs, poisoning with, 890.
Filberts, henbane capsules eaten for, 793.
Frick, Dr. on tetanus neonatorum, 718.
Finsbury, Mr. Wakley to the electors of, 640; his second election for, 672.
Fishes, mode of catching, 892; poisoning by, 913.
Fish-ponds, poisoning of, 69.
Fistula, recto-vaginal, 157; vesico-vaginal, Dieffenbach on, 653; in ano, creosote in, 221.
First-intention, union by, invariable failure of in France, 343.
Flaherty, Mrs., gift of, 557.
Flap amputations, objections to, 625.
Flax, injurious effluvium from, 66.
Floating of dead bodies, 245.

Fly, hops infested with, 891.
Fœtus, spontaneous evolution of, 110; permanent retention of, in the uterus, 225; respiration of, 297, 435, 692; effect of digitalis on, 572.
Fothergill, Dr., on tic douloureux, 715.
Food, poisoning with, 356, 453, 643, 648, 793, 794, 819, 849, 850; conversion of into blood, 401; prussic acid in, 746.
Fool's parsley, poisoning with, 850.
Fox-glove, Dr. Sigmond on, 458, 529, 568, 609.
Fractures of the lower extremities, 288, 923.
France, English physicians in, (*see* Boulogne.)
Froth in the trachea, after drowning, 243.
Fungus, medullary of the eye, 193; of the retina, 749.

G

Gannal, M., preserving fluid of, 311.
Gall, head of, 471.
Galliay, Dr., case by, 473.
Galvanism of the eye, 280; in paralysis, 465, 504; applied to ulcers, 317.
Ganglion, Arnoldi, 361.
Ganglions, diseases of, 405.
Gangrene, cause of, 806.
Gas, purified coal, in phthisis, 186, 220, 373; nitric oxide, inhaled, 397.
Gases, absorption of 402; irritating, poisoning with, 709; unrespirable, 920.
Gas-works, effluvia from, 67.
Gastric juice, perforation by, 354, 358.
Genital organs, connection of, with the cerebellum, 320, 464, 505; effect of digitalis on, 532; of conium on, 713; of stramonium on, 392; discoveries in discharges from, 765; strychine in weakness of, 862.
Geology of Sussex, 447.
George, Mr., and Mr. Whitehurst, 240.
George, Mr., examination of, 729.
Germany, pharmacy in, 725.
Gilders, poisoning of, 673.
Gill, Mr., case by, 626.
Gin-drinking, clerical defence of, 239.
Glanders in man, 222; iodine in, 580, 693; contagion of, 691.
Glands, induration of, hemlock in, 713.
Glass of antimony, 641.
Glichoma hederacea in beer, 892.
Glossopharyngeal nerves, 426, 463, 878.
Glottis, sensibility of, 505; œdema of, 664; spasm of, 668.
Godfrey's cordial, 409, 737.
Gonorrhœa, proto-ioduret of iron in, 14; tannin in, 305; sal copaibæ for, 384; corrosive sublimate in, 501; communicated to the eyes, 848.
Goulard's extract, 675.
Goose, poisoning by, 888.
Gout, castor oil in, 88; tobacco infusion in, 249; colchicum and acetate of morphia externally applied in, 662, 693; conium and aconite in, 714; Dr. Dickson on, 933.
Graham, Dr., election of, 557.
Grammar, Edmonds's, 176.
Granville, Dr., on prussic acid, 799, 826.
Gratuitous medical practice, 733.
Gravitation, influence of, on the circulation, 542.
Greek, education in, 875.
Green, Dr., cases by, of pneumonia in a child, 527; of purpura in a child, 777; of chorea in a child, 780.
Greenacre, phrenology of 234, 469.
Gums, ulceration of, 466.
Guns, deaths occasioned by, 102.
Gutta serena, cases of, 192.
Guy's Hospital and its rival, 131; publicity of inquests at, 234; neglect of surgeons at, 28, 64, 372; prizes at, 448; election and operations at, 904.
Guyot, M., on taste, 877.

H

Hæmatemesis, cause of, 124.
Hæmoptysis, case of, 124; tannin in 305; Dr. Hooper on, 901; nettle-juice in, 889.
Hæmorrhage, fatal, from a tobacco pipe, 140, 816; uterine, tannin in, 305; compression of the aorta in, 703, 767, (*see, also*, Ergot of rye); in prostitutes, 157; secondary uterine, 118, 165, 187, 239, 361; from wounds, 180; from the stomach, 123; in experiments, 508.
Hæmorrhoids, tobacco in, 251.
Haiowa, remedial uses of, 230.
Hainworth, Mr., note from, 596.
Hair, growth of, by tobacco, 249; destruction of vermin in, 892.
Halford, Sir H., and Homœopathy, 134; correspondence of, with Mr. Bush, 700, 810; on vaccination in England, 700; on tic douloureux, 716,
Hamilton, Mr., case by, 816.
Hammering, M. Benique on, 656.
Hancock, Dr., on the haiowa, 320; on the woorari poison, 230, 830; letter from, 734.
Hanging, Professor Thomson on, 209.
Hardy, Mr., statement by, 495, 548.
Harrison, Dr., on tubercles, 224.
Hart, Mr., case by, 760.
Hartshorn, poisoning with, 417.
Harvey, Mr., on imperfect inquests, 409; case by, 597.
Hastings, Dr., questions to, 697, 725, 761.
Hawkins, Mr. C., paper by, 315.
Head, wounds of, 98.
Headach, intermittent, 491; aconite in, 925.
Headland, Mr., oration by, 32, 269.
Healing by the first intention, first notice of, 248, (*see, also*, First intention.)
Health, as a standard, 931.
Hearing, Magendie on, 332, 361, 424.
Heart, rapid action of, 123; excessive nutrition of, 171; death from affections of, 183, 832; sudden deaths from functional disease of, 318; insensibility of, 208; various injuries to, 223; valves of, prevented from acting, 528, 559; effect of digitalis on, 533; of William IV., 550; Mr. Wardrop, on, 801.

Hectic fever and pus, 189, 218; digitalis in, 568; prussic acid in, 826.
Hemlock, Dr. Sigmond on, 611, 647; Prof. Thomson on, 823, 849.
Hemp, injurious effluvium from, 66.
Henbane, Prof. Thomson on, 793.
Hendon, inquest at, 233.
Hermaphrodism, simulation of, 15.
Hernia, umbilical, enormous, 91; strangulated, operation for, 116; air-pump in, 704; injections of cold water in, 117; with hydrocele of spermatic chord, 143; large inguinal, reducible, 235; 235; inguinal, strangulated, 597; crural, 307; strangulated crural, 471; inguino interstitial, 809; of the vitreous humour, 748; of the pericardium, 760; tobacco in, 251; discoveries in the anatomy of, 808.
Herpes, hemlock in, 713.
Heurteloup, Dr., in Russia, 704.
Hilles, Mr., on strangulated hernia, 116; on respiration, 296, 435.
Hiley, Mr., on carbonate of iron, 685, 768.
Hip-joint amputation avoided, 923.
Hipjoint hysteria, 352.
Hoby r. Hoby, case of, 34.
Hoccussing, practice of, 892.
Hodgkin, Dr., rejection of, 904.
Hogs, nux vomica eaten by, 855.
Holy-Ghost Hospital, report from, 783.
Homœopathic use of stramonium, 392; of aconite, 652.
Homœopathy, alleged cure by, 32; Dr. Sigmond on, 74; Sir H. Halford's patronage of, 134; defence of, 272.
Home, Sir E., on cancer, 652.
Honey-dew, remedy for, 891.
Hooper, Dr., on Jersey, 900.
Hooping-cough, belladonna in, 81, 909; digitalis in, 572; laurel-water in, 799.
Hop, the, Dr. Sigmond on, 890.
Hopper, Mr., case by, 112.
Horse, cure of glanders in, 581, 693; worm in the eye of, 690.
Hospital of Sick Children, Paris:—Treatment of scald-head at, 193; pneumonia in a child at, 527; cases of purpura and chorea at, 777, 780, 847; hooping-cough in an infant at, 909.
Hospital practice, nature of, 800.
Hospitals, nuisances of, 69; history of, 70; want of reform in, 24, 59; irregular attendance at, 784, 904.
Hotel Dieu, lithotrity at, 341.
Howison, Dr., on botany, 930.
Hufeland on scarlet-fever, 80.
Hughes, Mr., case by, 298.
Humerus compound, luxation of, 215.
Humulus lupulus, Dr. Sigmond on, 890.
Hunter, J., death of, 182; discoveries of, 170, 196; error of, on syphilis, 431; evidence of, in a case of poisoning, 887.
Hydriodate of potash in exanthematic syphilis, 466; in hydrocele, 486; enormous doses of, 491; poisoning with, 708; failure of, in rheumatism, 736.
Hydrocele of the spermatic chord, 143; in India, 308, 343; iodine injections in, 194; acupuncture and compression in, 195, 486.
Hydrocephalus, digitalis in, 572; pathology of, 810.
Hydrochlorate of lead, 676.
Hydrochloric acid, 388.
Hydrocyanate of potash, 827.
Hydrocyanic acid (*see* Prussic acid).
Hydrophobia, belladonna in, 77; tobacco in, 252; strychnine in, 861; sensibility of the skin in, 823; variously treated, 217; from stramonium seeds, 328; prophylactic against, 831; identified with hysteria, 583, 916; Prof. Thomson on, 914.
Hydrostatic test, opinions on, 773, 840.
Hydrothorax, digitalis in, 532; case of, 781.
Hyoscyamus, cure of jealousy by, 80; poisoning with, 792.
Hypoglossal nerve, 427, 463.
Hysteria, moral treatment of, 123; discussion on, 172; Dr. Sigmond on, 717; from excessive bleeding, 782; resembling tobacco poisoning, 253, amongst prostitutes, 159; Mr. Eagle on, 583; Prof. Thomson on, 916.
Hysterical affections peculiar to young women, 351.

I

Ice, death from eating, 358.
Icterus, hemlock in, 713.
Idiot, acute answer by, 7.
Idiotcy, Dr. Thomson on, 6, 34; from eating thorn apple, 329.
Igasaurate of strychnia, 880.
Iliac ganglions, disappearance of, 405.
Ileus, tobacco in, 251.
Iliff, Mr., letters from, 549, 550.
Imbibition, Dr. Sigmond on, 397.
Impotence, hemlock in, 713.
India, Materia Medica in, 298; climate for invalids from, 309.
Indian-rubber over preparations, 230.
Infanticide in Ireland, 368.
Infants, tetanus of, 718.
Infectious diseases, law respecting, 71; in wide streets, 230.
Inflammation, crassamentum in, 748; Dr. Macartney's views of, 809.
Inflammations, aconite in, 714; stramonium in, 393.
Influenza, Dr. Bryan on, 113; Mr. Phillips on, 114; compared with cholera, 115.
Ingleby's obstetric facts, 639.
Inhalation, Dr. Sigmond on, 397; of chlorine, 712.
Injuries, nature of, 97; remarkable recoveries from, 98, 101.
Inoculation with syphilitic matter, 339, 535, 627; of medicines generally, 627.
Inquest on Mr. Slocomb, 63; without medical evidence, 232; imperfect, at Lambeth, 317; at Rotherhithe, 494; at Yorkshire, 496; at Spitalfields Workhouse, 773, 840; at Antrim, 832; in Tottenham Court Road, 344.

Inquests, Mr. Harvey on, 409; neglect of coroner's to obtain medical evidence at, 490; state of, in Ireland, 367; at hospitals, 234.
Insanity, belladonna in, 77, 80; stramonium in, 392; Dr. Sigmond on digitalis in, 572; morphia to the skin in, 628; ligature of the carotid in, 809; amongst prostitutes, 160; from stramonium, 330; from aconite, 683; Mr. Browne on, 543, 555; treated phrenologically, 556; lectures on, (*see* Med. Jurisprudence.)
Insurance before suicide, 149; certificates for, 912.
Intercepted letter on the new University, 138.
Intermittence of the symptoms produced by poisons, 353; of ptyalism, 502.
Intermittent fever, bleeding in the cold stage of, 767; objections to, 861; strychnine in, 862; Dr. Dickson on, 930.
Intermittents, aconite in, 714; laurel-water in, 799.
Intestinal diseases, tobacco in, 231.
Intestines, suture of, when divided, 306, 471; obstruction and perforation of, 597; Prof. Thomson on, wounds of, 100; abdominal abscess communicating with, 607; protrusion of, through the belly, 721; irritation of, by prussic acid, 827; rupture of the small, 908.
Intoxication, from datura, 330; from coculus indicus, 794.
Invalids, climate of Van Diemen's Land for, 309; of Jersey for, 900.
Iodide of arsenic, 707, 709; of lead, 708; of mercury, 566, 708; of iron, 709; of sulphur, 709.
Iodine and its preparations, 705; injections of, in hydrocele, 194, 308, 343; in glanders, 580, 693; its accumulation, 774.
I'on, Mr., letter from, 316.
Ireland, inquests in, 367.
Iris, prolapsus of, 192.
Irish Medical Charities Bill, Dr. Nugent and Mr. Phelan on, 55, 411; reply of Editor to, 412; copy of, 374; Editor's remarks on, 348, 380, 413; meeting in Dublin against, 438, 475; the Irish M.P.'s power to improve, 441; its progress, tendencies, and prevention, 488; Mr. Aulsbrook on, 524; letter on the best clause in, 631.
Irish Poor-Relief Bill, injurious clause in, 411; Editor's remarks on, 488.
Iritis, treatment of, with bark, 104; syphilitic and idiopathic, 466, 534.
Iron, proto-ioduret of, in syphilis, 14; hydrate of, antidote to arsenic, 498; in an effervescent draught, 633; combined with hemlock, 652; sulphate of, in dyspepsia, 89.
Itching, tobacco infusion in, 249; prussic acid in, 827.

J

Jadelot, M., on scald head, 193.
Jasser's ointment, 704.
Jaw, upper, operation on, 173.
Jeafferson, Mr., case by, 690.
Jealousy, cure of, 80.
Jenner, Mr., examination of, 727.
Jersey, climate of, 900.
Jobert, M., on suture of the intestines, 306, 471; paralysis, 929; his use of iodine in hydrocele, 343.
Johnson, Dr. J., and his review, 200, 231, 602, 930.
Joints, absorption at, 685.
Jones, Mr. J., death of, 233.

K

Kane, Mr., on German pharmacy, 725.
Kelso, Dr., case by, 514; evidence of, on an inquest, 832.
Kempley, Mr., his sal copaibæ, 384, 411.
Key, Mr., complaints against, 904.
Kidneys, large abscess of, 406; paralysis of, 721.
Kilburn, Mr., cases by, 295, 927.
Kilns, nuisance of, 68.
King, Mr. T. K., quack card of, 408.
Kisch, Mr., case by, 103.
Kneejoint, amputation at, 302; diseases of, 558.
Koreff, Professor, on scarlet fever, 79.

L

Labour, protracted, ergot in, 261; difficult case of, 598.
Labourers, expense of living of, 38; examination of, (*see* Poor Law Com.)
Lacteals, function of, 398.
Lactuca virosa, poisoning with, 793.
Lambeth, imperfect inquest at, 316.
Langley, Mr., letter from, 344.
Laplace on mesmerism, 873.
Lardner, Mr, on the Vittoria fever, 622.
Laryngismus stridulus, remarks on, 111, 298, 668.
Larynx, function of, 505; diseases and injuries of, 662.
Latin and Greek education, 875.
Laudanum, poisoning with, 786; hop as a substitute for, 891 (*see, also,* Opium).
Laurel-water, prussic acid in, 747; its remedial powers, 799; poisoning with, 884, 886.
Lauro cerasus, description of, 884.
Laurence, Wm., apostacy of, 349.
Lazarettos for voyagers, 72.
Lead, acetate of, long continued, 323; poisoning with the salts of, 673.
Leadhills, explosion at, 709.
Lecturers, notice to, 912.
Lees, Mr., case by, 208, 223.
Leg, compound fracture of, 236, 923.
Legs, fractures of bones of, 289.
Lembert's union of divided intestine, 471.
Lendrick, Dr., on nitro-mur. acid baths, 224.
Lentaurea benedicta in beer, 892.
Lepra vulgaris, elm-bark in, 318.
Letellier, M., on the blood, 748.
Leucoma, partial, case of, 192.
Leucorrhœa, tannin in, 305.
Ley, Dr., on laryngismus stridulus, 111, 668.

Lichen, elm-bark in, 318.
Ligature, of the carotid, 30, 140.
Light, turning of plants towards, 131.
Lightning, death from, 278; burns, stramonium in, 393.
Lime, poisoning with, 423; as an antidote to arsenic, 497.
Lincoln, meeting at, 596.
Lincoln Gazette on parish doctors, 226.
Lingeal nerve, function of, 878.
Lip, cancer of, 316.
Liston, Mr., operation by, for irritable stump, 143; on the superior maxilla, 173; for removal of a bullet from the knee, 234; his treatment of fractures of the lower extremities, 289; removal of the great toe by, 492; amputations by, above the knee, 558; lithotrity by, 779; treatment by, of aneurysm by anastomosis, 780.
Litharge, poisoning with, 674, 677.
Lithotomy, unexpected death after, 30; by Dupuytren, 298; at Rome, 783.
Lithotrity, mode of catching calculi in, 32; cases fit for, 263; bungling, by M. Roux, 341; new apparatus for, 656; in Russia, 704; by Mr. Liston, 779.
Little, Dr., cure of club-foot by, 61, 121, 589, 608.
Liver consumption, treatment of, 224; enlarged, symptoms of, 316.
Liverpool, inquest at, 515; dispute at, 842, 906.
Lizars, Mr., ligature by, of the arteria innominata, 410, 445, 602.
Lobelia inflata, properties of, 144; imposition of tobacco for, 254; Mr. Whitlaw on, 299, 371, 384, 485.
Lombard, Dr., on aconite in rheumatism, 684.
London Hospital, case at, 816.
London Medical Society, Mr. Headland's oration at, 32, 269; cases and discussions at; ulceration of the stomach, and hæmorrhages therefrom, 123; hysteria, 172; epilepsy, 172, 446; quantity of blood in the brain, 229; otitis, 271; aneurysm of the arch of the aorta, 318; treatment of dyspepsia, and organic disease of the stomach, 89; nosology, 446; tumour near the spine, 448.
Lucid interval, meaning of, 33.
Lumbago, acupuncturation in, 215.
Lunacy commissions, form of, 8; proceedings of medical men at, 36.
Lunatic, homicide of Dr. Vance by, 63.
Lunatic asylum at Belfast, 474.
Lunatic asylums, law of, 37; Mr. Browne on, 543, 555.
Lungs, disease of, in wounded persons, 146, 208; nutrition in diseases of, 171; non-tubercular excavations in, 207, 475, 777; after drowning, state of, 243; inflation of, 296; no diseases of, at Van Diemen's Land, 310; Dr. Stokes on diseases of, 382; effect of digitalis on, 568, 609.
Lupuline, Dr. Sigmond on, 893.
Lymphatic system, Breschet on, 398.
Lynn, Mr., death of, 524.
Lyon, Mr., letters from, 301, 372, 448.

M.

M. P.'s, Irish, parliamentary influence of, 441; influence of medical men with, 596; who are the friends of medical men, 763.
Macartney, Dr., resignation of, 807; his views on inflammation, 809.
Mackarsie, Mr., cases by, 768.
Mackay, Mr., note from, 735.
Macrorie, Dr., and Dr. O'Donnell, 842.
Madder, absorption of, 197.
Maddock, Mr., case by, 590.
Madmen, (*see* Med. Jurisprudence.)
Magendie, M., course of lectures by, (*see* Nervous System); Dr. Sigmond on late lectures by, 77, 369.
Magnesia and arsenic, 497.
Magnetism, Dr. Simon on, 781.
Mala-praxis, inquiries into, 148, 208; law against, 149.
Malcolmson, Mr., on imprisonment, 163, 169; paper by, 316.
Malignity of disease, 78.
Mamma, cancer of, 651; amputation of, 661.
Mania, post-mortem dissections in, 5; belladonna in, 80; stramonium in, 331, 392; medication by the skin in, 628; furibunda, cases of, 1.
Mann, Mr., case by, 816.
Mantell, Dr., lecture by, 447.
Marking-ink, obliteration of, 311.
Marriage with an idiot, 8; influence of, on insanity, 543.
Marsh trefoil in beer, 892.
Martineau, Miss, on imprisonment, 597.
Marylebone Infirmary, elections at, 437, 486, 549, 940.
Martin, Mr., on hydrocele, 308.
Materia Medica, Course of Lectures on, by Dr. Sigmond:—
Lecture 13.—Belladonna (concluded).—Doctrines and fallacies of Hahnneman; his employment of belladonna; treatment of scarlet fever; over anxiety for patients; the dropsy consequent on scarlet fever. Magendie's treatment of dropsy; belladonna as a preventative of scarlet fever; ill effects of heroic surgery; malignancy of disease an indication of feebleness in the frame attacked; pathology of epidemics; belladonna in scarlet fever, neuralgic affections, fits of anger and jealousy, epilepsy, tinnitus aurium, cancer, spasm of the cervix uteri and the urethra, and as a narcotic generally; its danger as an enema, and in other forms; treatment and autopsy after poisoning with it, 74—81.
Lecture 14.—Tobacco.—Its introduction into Europe; name; in China; King James's hatred of it; writings for and against it; opposition of legislators; varieties of nicotiana; the N. tabacum; law against its growth in this country; its cultivation and preparation; the tobacco-worm; the snuff, smoking, and chewing parts of the

plant; their adulteration; poison of tobacco; effects of smoking on the health; its prophylactic properties; snuffing, chewing, 150—157.

Lecture 15.—Tobacco (concluded).—First estimates of its qualities; healing by the first intention; caution required in applying tobacco to the skin; poisonous smell of tobacco; in gout, dysentery, tetanus, itching, and other diseases; use for the growth of the hair, and as a cosmetic; in suppression of urine, and for worms, and in apoplexy; making of cataplasms; tobacco enemas, in strangulated hernia, tetanus, and hydrophobia; hysteria resembling hydrophobia; tobacco as a diuretic, and in disordered respiration; imposition of tobacco tincture for lobelia inflata, 247—254.

Lecture 16.—Stramonium.—The common thorn-apple; its narcotic and deleterious qualities; opinion of its harmlessness; poisoning with it; post-mortem appearances; its production of idiotcy; poisoning with stramonium given medicinally; quantity which will poison; its employment for bad purposes; treatment of poisoning with it; its use as a remedial agent; preparation of the extract; growth of the plant; the active principle; diseases in which it has been employed; its value, 326—332.

Lecture 17.—Stramonium (concluded).—Its substitution for opium; its employment homœopathically; its influence on the generative organs, &c.; datura tatula used in place of stramonium; stramonium in burns; smoking of stramonium in pulmonary affections; its medical uses; relief from embarrassment of breathing; inhalation; treatment when poisonous, 392—397.

Lecture 18.—Digitalis.—Darwin's eulogiums thereof; external characters and name of foxglove; properties of the leaf; its cultivation and preparation; composition of digitalis; digitaline; the infusion of digitalis; the tincture; the decoction; the powder; doses; its employment as a remedial agent; Dr. Ratcliffe's comments on Salmon's Botanologia; controversies on digitalis, 457—462.

Lecture 19.—Digitalis (continued).—Medicinal virtues discovered in plants by the poor; diuretic qualities of digitalis; consultations on its administration; dropsical effusions; its mode of action; effect of the recumbent position on the operation of digitalis; sensations produced by the medicine; its combination with other drugs; effects when continued to excess; salivation; poisoning with it; its employment as a cutaneous medicament, 529—534.

Lecture 20.—Digitalis (continued).—Exaggeration of its merits when first discovered; its use as a curative in the early, and as a palliative in the latter stages of phthisis; our present knowledge of and influence over phthisis pulmonalis; diagnosis of that disease by the pulse; frequent neglect of this peculiar sign; period of life in females when the full development of their sexual system commences; morbid conditions which ensue; treatment; solution of salts in large doses of water; cautions respecting the continuance of digitalis; its effect on the urinary secretion; on appetite; on the pulse; and as an emmenagogue; menstruation of voyagers to India; digitalis in insanity, epilepsy, and other diseases, and during pregnancy, 567—572.

Lecture 21.—Digitalis (concluded).—Its true value; respective influence of the tincture and the infusion; treatment when poisonous; post-mortem appearances, 609—615.

Conium Maculatum.—External characters of the common hemlock; other plants mistaken for it; ancient references to the hemlock; the Greek philosophy; state poison; the death of Socrates; principle in plants which rapidly leaves them when gathered; coneine, the alkali in fresh hemlock; analyses of conium; real value of the hemlock, 609—615.

Lecture 22.—Conium Maculatum (continued).—The root of hemlock; its lesser acridity in particular months; the leaves and seeds; conia in each; conia as a poison; treatment; time for gathering the leaves; their preservation; the powder, and extract. Mr. Judd's experiments with extracts of conium, variously prepared; effect of seasons on plants; conium in cancer, and carcinomatous tumours; operations for cancer; treatment at its worst stage; combination of hemlock with carbonate of iron; incautious use of poisonous remedies in the practice of medicine, 647—653.

Lecture 23.—Aconitum Napellus.—The wolf's bane; one of the ranunculaceæ; poisonous qualities of some of that tribe; the buttercup; effect of water on ranunculus; emetic quality of the ranunculus flammula; the aconitum napellus; its appearances and locality; the aconite of Stoerck; the aconite in the Pharmacopœia; its cultivation; effects on the tongue; leaves and root; poisoning with the aconite; the aconitum ferox; effects of aconite on the mind; the extract; therapeutic powers in acute rheumatism; mispreparation; effects on the brain; its power to produce absorption at the joints, 679—685.

Lecture 24.—Conium Maculatum and Aconitum Napellus (concluded).—Occasional variation of the use of each; importance of further investigating medical botany; hemlock in icterus; usus conii

in viro qui omnem erectionem penis perdiderat; its administration to infants; its external application in ulcers, tinea capitis, herpetic eruptions, diseased prostate, and severe diseases with acute suffering; its frequent use in Germany; its employment by the homœopathists; aconite and hemlock in gout, and tic douloureux; causes of that disease; hysteria; changing of narcotics in treatment; extraction and external application of aconitine; the alkali of aconitum napellus, 712—718.

Lecture 25.—Prussic Acid.—Discovery of Prussian blue; its properties; prussic acid; obtainable from several plants and trees; its characters; its administration; formulæ for preparing the dilute; error concerning it in the new Pharmacopœia; effects; formation of prussic acid in the human body; poisonous effects of unsound cheese and sausages; the name hydrocyanic acid; poison of this acid, of the oil of almonds, and of laurel-water; peach-nut oil, 742—748.

Lecture 26.—Prussic Acid (continued).—Rapidity of death from large doses; period between its administration and the fatal event; case, with decapitation, investigated by French jurists; necessity of examining the stomach after sudden death; formation of prussic acid in the stomach; state of the eye after poisoning with this acid; other symptoms; tissues on which it acts most quickly; form in which it is most energetic; recoveries; treatment; laurel-water; works on prussic acid; opinions for and against its use; cautions in its administration; differences between hospital and private practice; medicinal value of prussic acid, 794—801.

Lecture 27.—Prussic Acid (concluded).—Safe and unsafe doses; its alleviation of phthisis; its irritation of the bowels; its efficacy in spasmodic diseases, dyspepsia, cutaneous affections, &c.; mode of administration; hydrocyanate of potash; the cyanuret of zinc, 826—828.

Nux Vomica. Strychnia.—The principle of nux vomica; strychnic acid; process for procuring strychnia and brucina; the alkali; the strychnos nux vomica tree; the upas tree of Java; the woorari poison. Darwin's description of the upas; St. Ignatius' bean; poisonous action of nux vomica; its employment as a prophylactic; murders, accidents, and suicides therewith, 828—832.

Lecture 28.—Nux Vomica (concluded).—Functions of the nervous system; influence of nux vomica on the anterior spinal nerves; intoxication from it; its effect on paralysis; electric state induced by it; preparation of the alcoholic extract and the tincture; best form for its administration; objections to the use of strychnia; its effluvium; alleged antidotes; its trial in hydrophobia; diseases in which it has succeeded; incontinence of urine in children; prolapsus of the mucous membrane of the rectum; its use as a febrifuge; physicians who recommend it; enormous doses, and probable impurity; poisoning by overdoses; Eau de Cologne as an antidote; test for the purity of strychnia, 857—864.

Lecture 29.—The Urticæ.—Opposite qualities of members of the nettle tribe; poisoning from touching the urtica crenulata; venomous quality of the devil's leaf; structure of the sting of the nettle; figs, some poisonous; others used as poultices. Humulus lupulus.—Use of the hop in beer; its locality, name, botanical characters, and cultivation; important principle in agriculture; preparation of hops for the market; destructive fly which infests the plant. Coculus indicus.—Adulteration of beer therewith; its principle, picrotoxine; poisoning with both; intoxication with coculus indicus; hocussing; its medicinal uses; employment of glichoma hederacea and other plants, in beer; amboise; tobacco. Lupuline.—Its separation from the hop, and use in beer; oil of lupulia; domestic use of the hop; its remedial value; use of beer as a beverage; acidity in the stomach; preparations of hop and lupuline; sleeplessness; conclusion of this branch of the present course of lectures, 889—895.

(*Conclusion of that division of the Materia Medica* which includes the sedatives, *anodynes*, and *soporifics*.)

Mayheim, Prof. Thomson on, 149.

Mayo, Mr., advertisement of, 735.

Meals, diseases commencing after, 353.

Measles, secondary cases of, 475; saline medicines in, 835.

Meat, prussic acid in, 746.

Meconic acid, poisoning with, 790.

Medical Jurisprudence, Course of Lectures on, by Professor A. T. Thomson (concluded from Vol. 1, 1836-37):—

Lecture 25.—Insanity (continued).—Varieties of mental alienation; harmless mania; mania-furibunda; melancholia; melancholia attonita; religious melancholy; legal decisions on crimes committed by melancholics; post-mortem appearances in maniacs; fatuity; dementia; idiotism; diseases attending idiotcy and insanity; congenital idiotism and madness in a child; law of guardianship, marriage, and will-making, in cases of idiots; confinement of alleged lunatics for interested purposes, 1—9.

Lecture 26.—Insanity (concluded).—Non-criminality of madmen; crimes during lucid intervals; wills of the insane; eccentricity; duration of insanity; recoveries in public establishments; certificates of insanity; confinement; cases de lunatico inquirendo; distinction between

weakness and unsoundness of mind; lunatic asylums; protection of persons non compos, by the law; definition of medical men by the Lunacy Act; lunatic paupers, visitors at asylums, unlicensed houses; forms of the medical certificates, 33—39.

Lecture 27.—PUBLIC HEALTH.—NUISANCES.—Absence of a medical police; nuisances connected with trades and manufactures; hemp and flax, and other sources of noxious effluvia; coal smoke; sulphurous and nitrous acid, and other gases; aqua-fortis; chlorine gas; coal gas; brick and lime kilns; slaughter-houses, butchers; foul drains and cesspools; noxious water; poisoning of fish-ponds; public hospitals; their ventilation; origin of hospitals; exposure of small-pox patients; which are infectious diseases? contagion; the Quarantine Laws; medical examination of suspected persons; sanitary cordons; cholera, 65—74.

Lecture 28.—PERSONAL SAFETY.—Wounds and other injuries (the objects of legal investigation), of the head, face, throat, thoracic and abdominal viscera, and extremities; punctured, lacerated, and contused wounds; gun-shot wounds; post-mortem appearances in death from various injuries, 97—103.

Lecture 29.—PERSONAL SAFETY (concluded).—Circumstances which will increase the danger of injuries; old age; feebleness; malposition of viscera and arteries; fragility of bone; hæmorrhagic constitution; occupation; inflammation of the lungs; the atmosphere; negligence, or want of medical skill; misuse of splints; prompt attention; period within which the death is legally chargeable as a murder; murders which may seem to be suicide; mayheim, or mutilation; law against mala-praxis, 145—150.

Lecture 30.—SUDDEN DEATH.—Its investigation before a coroner; the medical observations; the signs of death; putrefaction; signs that injury was inflicted before death; ecchymosis; discolourings; causes of sudden death; post-mortem appearances, 177—183.

Lecture 31.—BODIES FOUND DEAD.—Death produced by asphyxia; hanging; obstruction of the circulation in the brain; evidences of a body having been hung while alive; whether the hanging was suicide or murder; whether an asphyxiated person died by hanging; strangulation, 209—215.

Lecture 32.—BODIES FOUND DEAD (continued).—Drowning; bodies found in water, drowned or otherwise; sinking and rising of a body; recovery from drowning; phenomena in drowning; post-mor. appearances; non-entrance of water into the lungs and stomach; injuries first, and drowning afterwards; drowning as an act of suicide; murder of Sarah Stout; floating of dead bodies; time when a person was drowned; other collateral circumstances, 241—246.

Lecture 33.—BODIES FOUND DEAD (concluded).—Whether a death has been caused by accident, or constitutes suicide or homicide; position of objects around the body; direction of the wound; evidence connected with the left hand; infliction of wounds after death; burning after death; spontaneous combustion; starvation; survivorship when two die at distinct but unknown hours; treatment of starvation; death from lightning; changes in bodies, indicative of the period of death, 273—278.

Lecture 34.—POISONING.—What substances are poisonous; history of poisoning; slow and secret poisoning; law against poisoning; operation of general poisons, by absorption, by sympathy; poisons acting differently on the lower animals and on man; tissues to which they are applied; habit of using poisons; their effects on different animals; distinct parts of the body specifically affected by different poisons, 321—326.

Lecture 35.—POISONING (continued).—Diseases which simulate poisoning; post-mortem evidences of poisoning; the purity and preparation of tests; list of tests; feigned poisoning; the various classifications of poisons adopted by toxicologists; the lecturer's arrangement; general acrid poisons; their effects on different parts of the system; diseases similar to those of acrid poisons; action of the gastric juice on the dead stomach; acrid poisons, inorganic and organic; suspicion of poisoning by sulphuric acid, 353—360.

Lecture 36.—POISONING (continued).—With SULPHURIC ACID: throwing the acid on persons or clothes; treatment when swallowed. With NITRIC ACID: its employment as a stimulant; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; tests when found free and when combined; treatment. With HYDROCHLORIC ACID: post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; treatment; general view of the internal and external action of the strong mineral acids. With OXALIC ACID: its absorption; mode of operation; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence, 385—391.

Lecture 37.—POISONING WITH OXALIC ACID (concluded).—Treatment; oxalate of ammonia. With ACETIC ACID: chemical evidence. With ALKALIES and the SALTS: carbonate of potassa; starvation from the effects of the mineral alkalies on the gullet; treatment, and chemical evidence of poisoning with an alkali, or a carb. of an alkali; pure potassa; carb. of potassa; carb. of soda. With AMMONIA: treatment. With NITRATE OF POTASSA, mistaken for Epsom salts; difference between its action on men and quadrupeds; treatment. With

BARYTA, LIME, and their salts: treatment; chemical evidence, 417—424.

Lecture 38.—POISONING WITH ARSENIC, and its Preparations; their mode of action; varieties of symptoms produced by them; slow poisoning; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; apparatus for testing; arsenious acid; iodide of ar.; comparative value of the different processes for testing arsenical poisons; bodies buried previous to suspicion of poisoning with arsenic, 449—457.

Lecture 39.—POISONING WITH ARSENIC, and its Preparations (concluded).—Properties of lime and of magnesia, as antidotes of arsenious acid; danger of alkalies and the hydro-sulphurets as antidotes; employment of charcoal, hydrate of iron, &c.; treatment of the secondary symptoms. With MERCURY, and its Preparations: not poisonous in its metallic state; diseases resulting from metallic vapour and oxidized mercury; salts of mercury; corrosive sublimate; salivation; intermittence of salivation; distinction between poisoning with corrosive sublimate and arsenic; post-mortem appearances in mercurial poisoning, 497—503.

Lecture 40.—POISONING WITH MERCURY, and its Preparations (concluded).—Testing for corrosive sublimate; corrosive sublimate not reduced to its metallic state when in contact with animal matters. With BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY: white of eggs. BICYANIDE OF MERCURY: overdoses thereof; testing for it as a poison; treatment. The IODIDES OF MERCURY: the protiodide; the biniodide; the pernitrate and binoxide. The SALTS OF COPPER: poisoning by copper vessels; poisoning with verdigris, a type of the whole of these salts, 561—567.

Lecture 41.—POISONING WITH THE SALTS OF COPPER (concluded).—Time of the fatal issue; their absorption; cuprous poisoning with pickled samphire; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; salt of copper in bread; treatment; admixture with food. ANTIMONIAL SALTS: impunity of large doses; tartar emetic; glass of antimony; chemical evidence; treatment; butter of antimony. NITRATE and CYANIDE OF SILVER: dissection. TRISNITRATE OF BISMUTH, 641—646.

Lecture 42.—POISONING WITH THE SALTS OF LEAD.—The carbonate, the only salt of lead that is directly poisonous; action of water on leaden cisterns and leaden pipes; poisonous rum; sweetening of sour wine with litharge; mode of prescribing the acetate of lead; dogs not poisonable with any of the salts of leads; experiments on rabbits to prove the quality of the diacetate and the other salts; relative affinity of salts of lead for carbonic acid; pathological action of the carbonate; symptoms of poisoning with lead; peculiar convulsions; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; treatment; colica pictonum; vessels formed with alloys of other metal with lead, 673—679.

Lecture 43.—POISONING WITH IODINE, and its Preparations.—Symptoms; medicinal doses, too long continued; operation of iodine; post-mortem appearances; poisoning with biniodide of mercury, and iodides of arsenic, iron, and zinc. Chemical evidence: pure iodine; hydriodate of potassa, uncombined, combined; iodide and biniodide of mercury; iodide of lead; iodide of sulphur; iodides of iron and arsenic; treatment, 705—709.

With IRRITATING GASES: always accidental; several unrespirable gases not irritants; suffocation and irritation with sulphurous acid gas; accident at Leadhills; chemical characters; treatment. Nitrous acid gas; treatment, and post-mortem appearances. Chlorine; its wholesomeness when diluted; its irritation when concentratrated; chemical evidence, and treatment, 709—712.

Lecture 44.—POISONING WITH ORGANIC ACRID POISONS.—Their topical action. Cantharides as a means of murder, and as an aphrodisiac; post-mortem appearances; treatment, 737—739.

With VEGETABLE ACRIDS: elaterium the active principle; effects; treatment. Euphorbium. Croton oil; treatment. Colycynth; treatment. Stavesacre; Mezereon; Savine; Creosote; poisoning with these; treatment, 739—742.

Lecture 45.—POISONING WITH NARCOTICS.—Their mode of operating; post-mortem appearances; diseases which may simulate poisoning by narcotics. OPIUM; its influence over the vegetable and animal kingdoms; opium employed as a poison; children poisoned by opium; opium eating; post-mortem appearances; chemical evidence; active principles in opium. MORPHIA, its Salts, and Meconic Acid: tests for them; treatment of poisoning with opium, &c.; absence of opium, though administered, in the stomach; its presence in urine questioned. HYOSCYAMUS: accidental poisoning with henbane; its external characters; treatment. Lactuca Virosa, the Solanaceæ, and Coculus Indicus; poisoning therewith, 785—791.

Lecture 46.—POISONING WITH NARCOTICO-ACRIDS.—Effects; mode of operation; classification; diseases with which poisoning by them may be confounded; time of a fatal result. BELLADONNA: botanical characters of the deadly nightshade; symptoms; post-mortem appearances. DATURA STRAMONIUM: idem; treatment. TOBACCO: idem; smoking, snuffing, and chewing; nicotina and the empyreumatic oil; experiments on the manner in which the infusion of tobacco operates; treatment. CONIUM MACULATUM; botanical

characters of the hemlock; the state-poison of the ancients; death of Socrates. Conia; its operation; symptoms; post-mortem appearances; treatment, 817—826.

Lecture 47.—Poisoning with Cicuta Virosa.—Botanical characters of the water-hemlock; effects, treatment, and post-mortem appearances. Œnanthe crocata: botanical characters of the hemlock water-dropwort; eaten for celery; treatment, and post-mortem appearances.—Æthusa cynapium: botanical characters of fool's parsley; eaten for salad; post-mortem appearances. Scilla maritima: over-doses of squill; treatment; post-mortem appearances. Colchicum autumnale; its botanical characters; effect of season thereon; post-mortem appearances; its active principle, veratria; treatment. Aconitum paniculatum: botanical characters; its active principle, aconitina; treatment. Secale cornutum: characters of the acinula clavis; diseased rye in bread; over-doses of ergot; its use in parturition. Nux vomica: modification in some animals; post-mortem appearances; mode of action; its alkalies, strychnia, and bruchia; chemical tests; St. Ignatius's bean, 849—857.

Lecture 48.—Nux-vomica.—Igasaurate of strychnia in arnica montana; treatment of poisoning with nux-vomica and strychnia; M. Donné's proposed antidotes; circumstance of the stomach which increases the activity of strychnia. Camphor: poisoning therewith, and treatment.—Sedative Poisons: their general characters. Prussic acid: poisoning therewith; recovery; mode and rapidity of action. Oil of bitter almonds: poisoning therewith; volatile oil expressed from them. Lauro-cerasus: its botanical characters; laurel-water; poisoning therewith in food, and otherwise; chemical tests for, and post-mortem appearances in, poisoning with these sedatives; case of the murder of Sir T. Boughton; evidence of Dr. Rattray and John Hunter on the trial; treatment of poisoning with these sedatives, 881—888.

Lectures 49 and 50.—Animal Poisons.—Exposure to Unrespirable Gases:—Poisoning with oysters and mussels; treatment. Bite of the rattle-snake and the viper; treatment. Bites producing hydrophobia; whether the virus will lie dormant near the cicatrix; its special action on the spinal marrow; diagnosis of hydrophobia; post-mortem appearances; the disease in the dog; treatment. Deleterious and fatal effects of exposure to the carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen gases; treatment, 913—923.

Medical profession, high station of, 130; calumnies against, 239; education for, 873, 901, 937.

Medical attendance on families, 571.

Medical reform, Mr. Headland on, 32, 269; its advance in the Commons, 94; versus reform tinkering, 133; its progress, 311; editorial remarks on, 633, 695, 877, 903.

Medical Witnesses Act, fees under, 96, 763; evils which it remedied, 490.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, Royal; papers and discussions at, on division of the tendo-achillis, for club foot, 61; diabetes mellitus, 125; nutrition in certain chronic diseases, 171; non-tubercular pulmonary excavations, 207, 475; nodes, 207, 229; effect of mercury on urine in rheumatism, 315; nervous affection peculiar to young women, 351; secondary measles, 475; retention of urine from tumours in the bladder, 478.

Med.-Chir. Review, on surgeons in general practice, 200, 231; Dr. Dickson on, 930.

Medicine, use of to travellers, 204; questions in the practice of, 731.

Medicines, unequal strength of, 460, 826; harmony of, 531; impurity of, 685, 878.

Medico-Botanical Society, remedial discussions at on the Haiowa, 230; the Woorari, 317; arsenic in candles, 556, 640; experiments with conium, 629, 649; anniversary meeting of, 448; Mr. Whitlaw's jumble at, 478.

Melancholia, lecture on, 2.

Melanosis, case of, 193; of ganglia, 406.

Menses, means of retarding, 110; excessive flow of, 545; effect of the mind on, 628.

Mercury in syphilis, Mr. Colles on, 23.

Mercury in exanthematic syphilis (*see* Syphilis); effect of on urine in rheumatism, 315; states produced by, 431; its production of nodes, 208, 220; use of in India, 208; horror of in prostitutes, 159; its preparations, poisoning with, 499, 561, 646; new theory of its action, 692; hemlock in the sores of, 713, 714.

Merriman, Dr., on hastening labour, 639.

Mesentery, lymphatics of, 398.

Mesmerism, Dr. Elliotson on, 866.

Mezereon, poisoning with, 740.

Michaelis, Dr., operation by, 509.

Middlesex Hospital, cases at, 140, 351.

Midwifery, cases in, 294, 371, 408, 494.

Mile-end, imperfect inquest at, 232.

Mole, the, sightless, 72, 184, 281.

Militia assistant surgeons, 495.

Milk, poisoning by, 367, 674.

Millard, Mr., case by, 216.

Mimicry during sleep, 870.

Mollities ossium, cause of, 197.

Mondiere, M., on incontinence of urine, 263.

Monkshood, poisoning with, 679, 852.

Monomania in a young lady, 1.

Monro, Dr., on cancer, 651.

Montault, M., cases by, 363, 425, 427.

Moore, Mr., case by, 271.

Moore, Dr., on secondary measles, 475.

Moore, Mr., on puerperal fever, 640.

Morgan, Mr., at Guy's, 28, 64, 372.

Morgue, reports from, 278, 320, 367.

Morison the quack, 94, 130, 240.
Morphia, endermically applied, 628, 693; poisoning with, 789.
Mosley, Mr., on the circulation, 542.
Motions, rotatory and eccentric, 574, 576.
Moxa in wrist-drop, 560.
Muriate of iron, use of, 571.
Murphy, Dr., on the os tincæ, 224.
Murray, Dr., at Marylebone, 486.
Muscles, facial, diminution of, 364.
Mushrooms, poisoning with, 512.
Music during sleep, 870.
Musk tried in hydrophobia, 217.
Mussels, poisoning by, 913.
Mutilations, Prof. Thomson on, 149.
Mydriasis, veratria in, 257.

N.

Names, new, in medicine, 483.
Narcotic substances and poisons, 785, (*see* Mat. Med. and Med. Jurisprud.)
Narcotico-acrid poisons, 817.
Narcotism from ergot of rye, 546.
Naturalist's Library, 176, 203.
Navy surgeons, new rank of, 27; claims of, 592, 750.
Neck, wounds of, 99; spontaneous dislocation of, 271.
Necrosis, mode of deposition in, 198.
Nephritis, hop in, 894.
Nerve, vagus, variety of, 30.
Nerve, the frontal, 279.
Nervous System, Physiology of, Course of Lectures on, by M. Magendie:—
Lecture 16.—(Nerves of the Face continued.)—Smell and Vision.—The section of the olfactory nerve does not destroy the function of smell; peculiar organisation of that nerve; the fifth nerve, in reality, directs the function of smelling; does the optic nerve preside over the organ of sight? crossing of nervous filaments in the brain; division of the optic nerve in front of, and behind its decussation, proving that vision is lost in either case; loss of sensibility in the ball of the eye, 9—12.
Lecture 17.—Vision.—Summary of facts established, that the optic and the fifth pair of nerves conjointly govern the function of vision; speedy death of rabbits under experiment; various changes in the visual apparatus, from experiments; important connections of the optic nerve with different parts of the brain; insensibility of the face produced by division of the fifth pair; effect of wounding the pons varolii in a rabbit; both the optic and the fifth nerves essential for vision, 183—186.
Lecture 18.—Vision.—Former experiments on animals; effect of division of the fifth nerve, on some muscles of the face; senses deranged by disease of that nerve; physiology not founded on anatomy alone; blindness from injury of the frontal nerve; treatment of amaurosis; impunity of pricking branches of a nerve; effects of dividing the ophthalmic branch; galvanism for the cure of blindness; decussation of the optic nerves; erroneous opinion of Wollaston; the nerves governing vision, 279—281.
Lecture 19.—Smell, Vision, and Hearing.—Previous experiments on smell; pathology of the rot; recent experiment appearing to demonstrate that the integrity of the olfactory nerves was not essential to smell; mode of demonstrating, in the pigeon, the decussation of the optic nerves; experimental destruction of the whole of the anterior lobes of the cerebrum; divisions of the auditory apparatus; analogies attempted to be found between the nerves of hearing and seeing; anatomical disposition of the acoustic nerve; hearing probably not dependant on a special acoustic nerve; influence of the fifth pair over hearing; general insensibility of the acoustic nerve, 332—335.
Lecture 20.—Hearing.—Rachitis; rachitic persons not phthisical; theory of the circulation; nerves of hearing; Arnold's ganglion; communication of the vidian nerve with the portio dura; are the auditory nerves the special nerves of hearing? their division in a dog; escape of the cerebro-spinal fluid; prostration; deafness; sensibility of the parts to which the chorda tympani is distributed; the fifth pair; patient in whom paralysis of the fifth pair, on the left side, existed; consequent modification of sensibility on that side; singular paralysis of muscles of the left eye; atrophy of other parts, 361—364.
Lecture 21.—Hearing.—Experiment before performed on the auditory nerve; effects of division of the chorda tympani; mutual dependance of various functions on each other; effect of division of the fifth nerve, in a rabbit, on the eye, the nose, and the ear, 424—426.
Taste.—Parts of the mouth which develop it; anatomy and functions of the three nerves which are distributed to the tongue; effect of division of the fifth pair on the tongue; division of the glosso-pharyngeal in a dog, 426, 427.
Lecture 22.—Taste (concluded).—Examination of a dog deceased accidentally during experiment; lecturer's mode of examining the brain; nymphomania before puberty; the false membranes which occupy the seat of the cerebro-spinal fluid; purulent matter in the cavity of the subarachnoid, conveyed there by imbibition; normal state of the cerebellum in the present case; seat of nymphomania; case of a Pole, in whom the wind of a ball destroyed the functions of hearing, speech, and taste, but not smell; galvanic treatment, 463—466.

Lecture 23. — The Pneumogastric Nerve.—Value of physiological demonstrations in medicine; the eighth pair; its anatomical distribution; its function of sensibility; the larynx and organs of the voice; superior sensibility of the upper division of the trachea; effect of dividing the recurrent nerves, 503—506.

General Sensibility of the Body.—Discoveries of physiologists on the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal column; the ganglions of the spinal nerves; what animals should be chosen for experiments on the vertebral column; division of the posterior and anterior roots of the left lumbar nerves, to determine their function, 506—509.

Lecture 24.—Sensibility (concluded).—What portion of the nervous centres is really endowed therewith; sensibility of the dura mater; high sensibility of the optic thalami, cerebellum, and spinal marrow; close relation between sensibility and electricity; different properties of the same organs in different animals, 573—576.

Lecture 25. — Conclusion of the Course.—Movement.—What portion of the nervous centres exerts the greatest influence over movement; division and removal of the corpora striata, and of the optic thalami; human pathology; forward, rotatory, and downward motion; backward motion; relation between the crura cerebelli and the eye-ball; retrograde flight of birds wounded in the cerebellum; does paralysis, opposite to the seat of effusion, depend on the decussation of the pyramidal bodies? vertical and horizontal ophthalmia; slight connection between the brain and spinal marrow which will suffice for the functions of life, or even after their entire separation, 576—579.

Nervous system, functions of, 122; development of, 199; action of narcotics on, 785; of prussic acid on, 833; of animal magnetism on, 866; Dr. Sigmond on, 858.
Nervous diseases, Dr. Uwins on, 318; Dr. Turnbull on, 479.
Nettle tribe, Dr. Sigmond on, 889.
Neuralgia, belladonna in, 80; stramonium in, 392; in various parts, 716.
New remedies, mania for, 800.
Nicotiana, Dr. Sigmond on, 153; Professor Thomson on, 821.
Night-shade, Dr. Sigmond on, 76; Prof. Thomson on, 818.
Nightmen, noxious air, exposure of, to, 922.
Nile, journey to, 204.
Ninth pair of nerves, 465.
Nitrate of lead, 675.
Nitrate of silver in dyspepsia, 89; to ulcerated gums, 466; to syphilitic ulcers, 615; poisoning with, 645; in epilepsy, 227.
Nitre, poisoning with, 422.
Nitric acid, poisoning with, 386.
Nitro-muriatic acid baths, 224.
Nitrous acid in syphilis, 282, 466; gas, poisoning with, 68, 711.
Nodes, mercury in, 207, 229; aconite in, 714.
Nose, the secretion from, 9; singular ulcer in, 12; plugging of, with tobacco, 157; creosote in ulcers of, 221; bleeding from, 545,; polypus of, 590.
Nosology, imperfect, 319, 447.
Nottingham Union, 551, 812.
Nugent, Dr., speech of, 55; letter from, 411.
Nuisances, Prof. Thomson on, 66.
Numerical method, 262.
Nutrition in certain diseases, 171; Breschet on, 398.
Nux vomica, in incontinence of urine, 263; Dr. Sigmond on, 828, 857; Prof. Thomson on, 854, 880.
Nymphomania, stramonium in, 392; in a child, 463, 505.

O

O'Donnell, Dr., letter from, 842.
Œnantha crocata sold for conium, 611; poisoning with, 850.
Œsophagus, tobacco in obstructions of, 251; stricture of, 420.
Olfactory nerve, (*see* Nervous System.)
Ollier, Mr., case by, 831, 855.
Omentum, enlargement of, 125.
Onanism in a child, 463.
Ophthalmia, vertical and horizontal, 579; gonorrhœal, 848.
Ophthalmic Hospital, Dr. Turnbull's expeperiments at, 255, 301, 342, 343, 372, 493; cataract at, 492; ectropean at, 141.
Opium, stramonium substituted for, 392; in snake-bite, 582; poisoning with, 786; eating of, 325, 787; hops a substitute for, 894; water which has stood over, 323.
Optic nerve, function of, 183, 281.
Optic nerves, decussation of, 333; sensibility of, 575, (*see, also*, Nervous System.)
O'Reilly, Dr., on Irish inquests, 367.
Organs, transposition and malposition of, 145; the same, not sensible in all animals, 575.
Ornithology in London, 407.
Orpiment, Prof. Thomson on, 449.
Os tincæ, dilatation of, 224.
O'Shaughnessy, Dr., note by, 299; analysis by, of a fucus, 557.
Ossific deposits, origin of, 407.
Ossification, process of, 196; of the retina, 749.
Osteo sarcoma of the face, 434.
Otitis, fatal case of, 271.
Otorrhœa, case of, 300.
Ovaries, abnormal development of, 465.
Oysters, poisoning by, 913.
Oxalate of ammonia, 417.
Oxalic acid, poisoning with, 389, 417.
Oxymel, doses of, 768.

P

Page, Mr., case by, 626.
Pain, relieved by stramonium, 331; allayment of, by hemlock, 453; by narcotics generally, 713; by hops, 895.
Painters, poisoning of, 673.
Palate, insensibility of, 165.
Palpitation, severe, 223.
Paracentesis thoracis, 781.
Parachute, fall in, 699.
Paralysis, from stramonium, 329; singular cases of, 364, 425, 465, 504, 579; of the kidneys, 721; respiratory, of one side, 749; Sir B. Brodie on, 804; aconite in, 714; nux vomica in, 859; cautery in, 928.
Parents, advice to, 873.
Paris, murders and suicides in, 509; prostitution in, (*see* Duchatelet, M.)
Parish Doctors, sketch of, 226.
Parochial offices liable to be filled by medical men, 56.
Parrot, magnetism of one, 171.
Parsley, poison eaten for, 850.
Parsley-juice, a febrifuge, 261.
Parsnips, poisonous roots eaten for, 793, 849, 648.
Parturition, impeded in the vagina, 119; uterine hæmorrhage after, 187, 364; cases of, 294; difficult, vomiting in, 410, 591; ergot of rye in, 626; premature inducement of, 639.
Passion, death from, 182, 832.
Patents by surgeons, 225.
Paul of Ægenita, on cancer, 651.
Peach-nut oil, 748.
Peacock, Dr., on diabetes, 90, 166.
Pearson, Mr., eulogy of medicine, 130.
Pelvis, injury of, 197; narrow and distorted, difficult labours from, 294, 639.
Penny clubs, editor's remarks on, 594; character of, 133, (*see* Poor Law Committee); objections to, 733.
Pericarditis, 173; discussion on, 228.
Pericardium, hernia of, 760.
Perineum, anatomy of, 808.
Periodicals, medical, old, 462.
Peritonitis, following the operation for strangulated hernia, 116; inflammation of the thoracic duct in, 406; symptomatic, 636.
Peripneumony of influenza, 114.
Pernitrate of mercury, 565.
Personal safety, Prof. Thomson on, 97, 115.
Pessaries, Dieffenbach on, 302.
Petechiæ, prussic acid in, 745.
Pharmacopœia, the new, errors in, 436, 550, 590, 599, 768; review of, 481; Dr. Sigmond on, 680.
Pharmacy (*see* Materia Medica); in Germany, 725.
Phelan, Mr., speech of, 56; letter from 411.
Phillips, Mr., on the influenza, 114.
Phillips's translation of the Pharmacopœia, 481.
Phocion, poisoning of, 614, 824.
Phosphorus taken by Chabert, 798.
Phrenology, Prof. Thomson on, 2; cases supporting, 320; of nymphomania, 464, 505; of Greenacre, 469; applied to insanity, 536.
Phthisis, coal gas in, 186, 220, 373; smoking of datura in, 394; Morton's theory of, 405; digitalis in, 568, 609; large issue in, 736; prussic acid in, 826; climate of Jersey in, 900; hop anodyne in, 889.
Physician, legal meaning of, 57.
Physicians, fatal practice of, 272.
Physiology, not based on anatomy, 279, 507; uses of, 465, 504.
Picrotoxia, poisoning with, 794; Dr. Sigmond on, 892.
Pipes, leaden, not poisonous, 674.
Plants, turning of towards light, 431.
Plants, best when fresh gathered, 613, 647.
Plumbers, poisoning of, 673.
Plumpness, produced by baths, 106.
Pneumonia in a child, 527; conium in, 649; excessive bleeding in, 782.
Pneumogastric nerve, Magendie on, 503.
Pode, Mr., letter from, 880.
Poisoning, by aconite, 13; with nitrous acid gas, 68; with tobacco, 155, 247; with the woorari, 317; with Godfrey's cordial, 409; with the mushroom, 512; by nux vomica, 859; with picrotoxine, 794, 892; by a sting nettle, 889; by the vagina, with arsenic 901; by animal poisons, 888, 913; (*see, also*, Medical Jurisprudence, *and* Mat. Medica.)
Poison of snakes, 347, 384, 915.
Poisons, morbific diseases resulting from, 287; secret or state, 321, 451.
Pole shewn by Magendie, 465, 504.
Police, medical, Professor Thomson on, 65.
Polwhele, calumnies by, 239.
Polygala senega, virtues of, 478.
Polypus nasi, case of, 590.
Pons-varolii, effect of wounding, 186.
Poor Law Committee. Reports of the medical evidence delivered therebefore, in the House of Commons:—
1st and 2nd days. Petworth Union:—*Rev. T. Sockett* examined. Too great size of the union; character of the surgeon; evils of the old and new law; relief in emergency; case of Holden, a labourer; penny clubs; justices' orders for relief; gratuitous relief in unions, 49.—*Mr. Ford* examined. The medical officers; intelligent pauper witnesses; medical tenders; care of the sick, 51.—*Mr. Napper* examined. Opinion in favour of the present medical relief, 52.—*Mr. Daintry* examined. Inquiries from Somerset House; penny clubs; Mr. Hale's contract; who obtain relief as paupers; want of relief to great numbers, 53.
3rd to 7th days. Petworth Union continued:—*Mr. Hawley* examined. The Commissioners regulations in the union; alleged effects of drinking and gambling, 82.—*Mr. Ellis* examined, as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Extra-food for the sick; increase of distress

under the new law.—*H. Sopp, J. Clements, E. Pulley*, and *G. Ayling*, labourers, examined, 84.—*Mr. R. Raper* examined. Able-bo-died paupers; sickness in the workhouses; the West Hampnett surgeon; distance of paupers from the surgeon; extra comforts to the sick, 86.

8th day. Droxford Union:—*Mr. Harrison* examined. Cruelty to workhouse children, 127; the sick in the workhouse, 129.

10th to 12th days. Droxford Union:—*Mr. Bourne* examined. Starvation and ill treatment of children in Fareham workhouse, 264.—*Rev. S. Butler* examined. The medical arrangements; absence of the relieving officers; pork-water soup; applications of paupers for medical aid, 266.—*Benjamin Wild*, labourer, examined. His destitute condition and sickness, 267.

13th day. Droxford Union:—*Rev. W. Brock* examined. Neglect of the sick-poor in the union, 439.

Close of the sittings of the Committee, 551.

Poor Law Act, proceedings of the Brit. Med. Assoc. respecting, 55; discussion in the Lords on medical relief under, 27; editor's remarks on the proceedings of the committee on, and their publication, 92; condition of surgeons under, 350; quack doctor elected under, 408; tenure of medical officers under, 410; medical contractors under, in London, 491; circumstances connected with, 672; its operation at Bridgewater, 734, (*see, also*, Poor Law Committee, *and* Rumsey, Mr.)

Poor persons, remedies found by, 529.

Pope, Mr., on castor oil in gout, 88.

Pope, Mr., letters from, and replies to, 370, 445, 519, 550, 599.

Poppies, syrup of, 409, 737.

Porter, Mr., on tracheotomy, 668.

Portsmouth, Lord, marriage of, 37.

Post-mortem examinations, mode of conducting, 103, 182, 354.

Potassa, characters of, 420; poisoning with nitrate of, 422; hyd. of, in syphilis, 282; sulph. of, in tinea, 194;

Pott, Mr., on tobacco in hernia, 252.

Poultices of figs, 890.

Poultry, nux vomica eaten by, 855,

Preaching during sleep, 868.

Pregnancy, new sign of, 109; simulated by enlarged omentum, 125; extra-uterine, twice, 473; digitalis during, 572.

Preparations, eroded, 230.

Prescriptions, Latin, quackery of, 272, 876.

Priapism, case of, 587; cause of, 806.

Pritchard, Mr., on vaccination, 899.

Printers' type, poison of, 673.

Prison discipline, remarks on, 163, 169.

Private practice, peculiarities of, 800.

Prizes and certificates, 557, 629, 635.

Professions, influence of, on insanity, 543.

Promise, alleged breach of, 495, 548.

Prostitution in Paris, (*see* Duchatelet, M.)

Prostate, disease of, 172; gland, pain in, 713.

Prussia, vaccination in, 700.

Prussian blue, effluvium from, 67; discovery of, 742.

Prussic acid in dyspepsia, 89; poisoning with, 324, 325, 881; chlorine as an antidote to, 693; dilute, 744; Dr. Sigmond on, 742, 794; presence of in the human body, 794, 745, 826; murders with, 795, 796.

Protocarbonate of iron, native, 689.

Provincial Medical Association, southern branch of, 443; report of meeting of, at Cheltenham, 671; second report of the Poor Law Committee of, 672; character, and objects, and meeting of, 593, 671, 696, 722.

Ptyalism, nitrate of silver in ulcers from, 466; from hemlock, 713; from prussic acid, 826.

Puberty, state of females during, 569.

Pulmonary disease, chlorine in, 68; prussic acid in, 799.

Pulse in pulmonary affections, 569.

Pupil, artificial, 192; contraction of, by veratria, 256.

Purgatives in typhus, 262; in ague, 864.

Purpura, large bleedings in, 775, 847; citric acid in, 777.

Purpura hæmorrhagica, simulation of, 851.

Pus, and hectic fever, 189, 218; absorption of, 406; M. Donné's discoveries in, 765.

Putrefaction, effluvia from, 66; indications of, 180; prussic acid from, 748.

Q

Quackery, how suppressible, 130.

Quain's Plates of Anatomy, 912.

Quarantine laws, Prof. Thomson on, 71.

Queen's Medical Establishment, 735.

Quicksilver, swallowing of, 499; poison of the vapour of, 499.

Quinine, in intermittent fever, 864; substitutes for, 261.

R

Rabbits, dura mater in, 508; similarity of, to man, 676.

Rachitis, Magendie on, 361.

Radius, rare dislocation of, 112; fracture and dislocation of, 690.

Radford, Mr., on inverted uterus, 934.

Radnor, Mr., practice of, 608.

Radley, Mr., on aconite in headach, 925.

Raleigh, Sir W., smoking by, 151.

Raleigh, Mr., cases by, 261.

Ranunculaceæ, Prof. Thomson on, 852; poisoning with, 679, 853.

Rape, difficulty of investigating, 108.

Ratcliffe, Dr., anecdote of, 462.

Ratton, Mr., letter from, 693.

Rawson, Mr., case by, 597.

Ray, Mr., case by, 589.

Realgar, Prof. Thomson on, 449.

Recamier's operation for empyema, 261.

Recurrent nerve, 504, 506; paralysis of, 668.
Registrars, medical, 601, 880.
Registration Act, anomalies in, 55; circular respecting, 345, 348.
Religion, insanity from, 3.
Respiration, suppressed for a month, 257; mechanism of, 296, 435; half paralysis of, 749; influence of spinal nerves over, 805.
Retrospects of medicine, 808.
Retina, medullary fungus of, 193; diseases of, 748.
Reform Bill, effect of, 877.
Rectum, prolapsus of, 862.
Review of Colles on Syphilis, 23; of the Naturalists' Library, 203; of Headland on Medical Reform, 269; of Stokes on Diseases of the Chest, 382; of Breschet on the Absorbent System, 398; of Turnbull on Nervous Disorders, 479; of the New Pharmacopœia, 481; of Bright's Elements of Medicine, 484; of Browne on Lunatic Asylums, 543, 555; of Burne on Obstructions in the Cœcum, 636; of Ryland on the Diseases and Injuries of the Larynx and Trachea, 662; of Ingleby's Facts in Obstetric Medicine, 639; of Moore on Puerperal Fever, 640; of Winslow's Guide to the College, 698, 770; of Donné on Pus, 765; of Wardrop on the Heart, 801; of Brodie on the Spinal Chord, 802; of Denham's Verba Consilii, 873, 903, 937.
Reviews, Quarterly, Dr. Dickson on, 930.
Rheumatism of the eye, 191; tobacco infusion in, 249; Chomel's treatment of, 262; effect of mercury on urine in, 315; chronic, stramonium in, 331; acute, morphia in, 628; Dover's powder in, 683; aconite in, 684, 714; conium in, 712; failure of hyd. of potash in, 736; with intermittent headach, 491; of the anklejoints, 491; hot and cold, Dr. Elliotson on, 726.
Rhubarb, euphorbium mistaken for, 739.
Rib, wound of the heart by, 223.
Ribs, tumour on the cartilages of, 753.
Ricord, M., his treatment of syphilis, 14.
Ridout, Mr., and Mr. Bacot, 736.
Ring-worm, creosote in, 260.
Rivalry in practice, 901.
Rolland, Dr., communication from, 509.
Rome, surgical report from, 783.
Rosaceæ, prussic acid in, 744.
Rosas, Prof., on the eye, 191.
Rot, Magendie on, 332.
Rotherithe, inquest at, 494.
Roux, M., lithotrity by, 341.
Royal Institution, reports from, 29; on the nervous system, 199; on geology, 447
Rubefaciant, sting nettles a, 889.
Rue, as an antidote to aconite, 854.
Rum, often poisonous, 674.
Rumsey, Mr., on relief of the sick poor:—Dr. Tweedale's papers received from, 444; Mr. Bedingfield's, 519; Mr. Lupton's, 600; Mr. Sankey's, 542; plan of, for aid to the sick poor, 594; notes from, 596, 640.
Russia, lithotrity in, 704.
Russell, Lord John, letter to, 345.
Rutherford, Dr., letter from, 549.
Ryland on the larynx and trachea, 662.

S.

Sabadilla, formula for, 480.
Sagar, Mr., letter from, 410, 591.
Salad, henbane eaten for, 793, 819; fool's parsley eaten for, 850.
Saline medicines in fever, 833.
Saliva, properties of, 809, 880.
Salivary glands in hysteria, 587.
Salivation from corrosive sublimate, 501; intermittence of, 502.
Salt and water in intense thirst, 263.
Salmon, Mr., extracts from, 461.
Samphire, pickled, poisoning with, 641.
Sandall, Mr., notes from, 28, 768.
Sarsaparilla, substitute for, 894.
Sausages, prussic acid in, 746.
Savine, poisoning with, 741.
Scald-head, new treatment of, 193; creosote in, 222.
Scarification in diseased prostate, 172.
Scarlet fever, belladonna in, 77; treatment of, 78; epidemic, like, 383, 415, 448.
Scheele, discoveries by, 742.
Sciatica, stramonium in, 331.
Science, hard terms in, 734.
Scilla maritima, poisoning with, 851.
Scirrhus, Dr, Sigmond on, 650.
Scotch graduates, grievances of, 133.
Scrofulous diseases, belladonna in, 81.
Scurvy from bad food, 164; citric acid in, 776, 847.
Seasons, effect of, on insanity, 544; on plants, 647, 650.
Sea-weed, new, esculent, 557.
Sedatives, poisoning with, 785, 881, (*see, also*, Mat. Med.)
Segato's morbid preparations, 263.
Sensibility, general, Magendie on, 506, 573, 576.
Seventh nerve, Magendie on, 501.
Sex, influence of, on insanity, 543.
Sherwin, Mr., case by, 13.
Sherwen, Dr., case by, 610.
Shield, Mr., card of, 32.
Sight restored to a man born blind, 259.
Sigmond, Dr., course of lectures by (*see* Mat. Med.); mark of respect to, 240.
Silverers, poisoning of, 673, 677.
Simon, Dr., on magnetism, 784.
Skin tinged by nit. of silver, 90, 227; application of tobacco to, 248; of the face, diseases of, 315; diseases, elm bark in, 317; influence of condyloma on, 335; remarkable carcinoma-like affection of, 605; medication by, 627 (*see* Endermic Medication); prussic acid applied to, 827; venereal affections of (*see* Syphilis); diseases of, strychnine in, 863.
Skull, fracture of, by wadding, 783.
Slaughter-houses, nuisance of, 68.
Slaves, voluntary death of, 258.
Sleeplessness, hop-pillows for, 895.

Slocomb, Mr., manslaughter of, 63.
Small-pox, exposure of patients with, 71; case of, 690.
Smell, function of, (*see* Magendie, M.)
Smith, Sir F., on creosote, 221.
Smith, Mr. T., letter from, 448.
Smoke from coal, 66.
Smoking, laws against, 150; Dr. Sigmond on, 155; Dr. Thomson on, 821; of stramonium, 332, 391.
Snake, new species of, 383; poison of, 347, 822.
Snake-bite treated, 582; Dr. Thomson on, 913; prophylactic against, 831.
Snuff, adulteration of, 154; Dr. Sigmond on the use of, 156; Dr. Thomson on, 821.
Soda taken in ale, 894.
Solanaceæ, poisoning with, 793.
Solly, Mr., on the nervous system, 199.
Somerville, Dr., and the New Univ., 139.
Socrates, poisoning of, 612, 824.
Sopp, H., evidence of, 58.
Sorley, Dr., note from, 912.
Spasm, belladonna in, 81.
Spasmodic affections in prostitutes, 159.
Speech, loss of, in a Pole, 465.
Spillan, Dr., translation of the Pharmacopœia by, 28, 123, 481, 598.
Spinal nerves and ganglia, 508; marrow, insensibility of, 574; Sir B. Brodie on injuries of, 802.
Spine, caries of, 238.
Spitalfields, inquest at, 773, 840.
Spleen, partly excised, 314.
Splints, death from using, 147, 208; in fractures, 293.
Squill, poisoning with, 851.
Squinting, veratria in, 256.
St. Alban's, Duchess of, 735.
St. George's Hospital:—Sloughing ulcer of the throat at, 142; comp. fracture of the leg and dislocated femur at, 236; pseudo-syphilis at, 237; caries of the spine at, 238.
St. Ignatius' bean, 830, 857.
St. John's British Hospital, 487.
St. Teresa, ecstacies of, 4.
St. Thomas's Hospital, trial for disturbances at, 94, 131; divorce of, from Guy's, 132.
Stafford, Mr., note from, 445.
Stanley, Mr., on bone, 170, 196.
Staphyloma of the cornea, 193.
Starvation, death from, 220, 276; treatment of, 277; of paupers, (*see* Poor Law Com.)
State poisons, 824, 853, 611.
Stavesacre, poisoning with, 740; tincture of, 480.
Sterility, habits which cause, 110.
Stethoscope, uselessness of, 932.
Stevens, Mr., on vaginal respiration, 89, 692; on the blood during syncope, 692.
Stevenson, Mr., petition of, 313.
Stewart, Dr., cases by, 260; on iodine in hydrocele, 308; report from, 474.
Sting-nettle, Dr. Sigmond on, 889.
Stirling, Mr., strange conduct of, 233.
Stokes, Dr., speech of, 94.
Stokes on diseases of the chest, 382.
Stomach, organic diseases of, 89; hæmorrhage from, 123, 545; after drowning, 243; power of, against sulph. acid, 385; accustoming of, to stimulants, 386; ulceration of, 353; perforation of, 358; post-mortem appearances of, 354; rupture of, 357; gangrene of, 358; softening of, in children, 525; poisoning without evidence in, 791; formation of prussic acid in, 797; disorders of, prussic acid in, 801, 827; good effect of hops on acidity in, 894.
Stone in the bladder, Civiale on, 263 (*see, also*, Lithotomy and Lithotrity).
Stowmarket club, 601, 702, 761, 841, 912.
Student, injuries inflicted on, 634.
Stump, irritable, operation for, 143.
Styptic of ergot of rye, 721.
Stramonium, Dr. Sigmond on, 326, 392; Prof. Thomson on, 819.
Strangulation before hanging, 211.
Strength, increase of, in sleep, 869.
Stricture of urethra, belladonna bougie in, 81; operation for, 560.
Struma, hemlock in, 713.
Strychnine in diabetes, 90, 166; danger of using, 123; Dr. Sigmond on, 828; Prof. Thomson on, 854; antidotes, 880.
Subclavian artery, aneurysm of, 410, 455, 602.
Sudorific, hops used as, 895.
Suffocation, Prof. Thomson on, 209.
Sugillations, Prof. Thomson on, 181.
Suicide, an hereditary propensity, 3; of insured persons, 149; by hanging, 211; by weapons, 273, 275; by drowning, 245 (*see, also*, Mat. Med., *and* Med. Jurisp.); during fever, 623.
Suicides in Paris, 308.
Sulphate of copper, 567, 641.
Sulphuretted hydrogen poisonous, 69.
Sulphuric acid in hæmorrhage from the stomach, 124; poisoning with, 359, 385; throwing on clothes, 385; in snake bite, 582.
Sulphurous acid gas, 709.
Suppuration and hectic fever, 189, 218; hastened by hemlock, 713.
Surgeon, legal meaning of, 37.
Surgeons in general practice, attacks on, 200, 231.
Sydenham's use of digitalis, 531.
Sympathy, operation of poisons by, 324.
Symptoms, Dr. Sigmond on, 75.
Synechia, partial, case of, 192.
Syncope, simulation of death by, 182; blood during, 692.
Syphilis, proto-ioduret of iron in, 14; Mr. Colles on, 23; nitro-mur. acid baths in, 224; hemlock in, 713, 714; discoveries in the discharges of, 765.
Syphilis-pseudo, case of, 237; (*see, also*, Venereal Disease.)
Syphilitic ulcers, creosote in, 221.

T

Tabes mesenterica, digitalis in, 572.
Tallow, effluvium from, 66.
Tannin, properties of, 305.
Tanning, effluvium from, 66.
Tape-worm, effect of, on the heart, 124.
Tartar emetic, poisoning with, 644.
Taste, alteration of, 364, 425; Magendie on the sense of, 425; loss of, in a Pole, 465; new experiments in, 877.
Taylor, Mr., letter from, 912.
Taynton, Mr., cases by, 80.
Teething, use of hops in,
Temperance societies, 239.
Temperature, vicissitudes of, 310; of the body, 806, 932.
Tendons, safety of dividing, 62, 121; division of, for club-foot, 589, 608, 810.
Testicle, induration of, 713; sarcomatous, 784.
Tests for poisons, 355.
Tetanus, tobacco in, 252; from the water hemlock, 848; from poisoning, 818; from nux vomica, 859; neanotorum, Dr. Finck on, 718.
Thames water, filth in, 69.
Thieves in surgeons houses, 549.
Thigh, enormous tumour of, 406; comp. fractures of, 923.
Thirst, salt and water in, 263.
Thomson, Professor A. T., on a peculiar affection of the skin, 606; on medication by the skin, 627; (*see, also*, Medical Jurisprudence.)
Thomson, Dr. A., discoveries of, 808.
Thompson, Mr., on iodine in glanders, 580.
Thorn-apple, Dr. Sigmond on, 326, 392; (*see* stramonium.)
Thoracic duct, ligature of, 402; obliteration of, 406.
Thorax, wounds of, 100.
Thornton on the deaf and dumb, 547.
Throat, sloughing ulcer of, 142; syphilitic affection of, 428.
Thumb, inflammation of tendon of, 104.
Thymic asthma, 669.
Tibia, injury of, 558.
Tic douloureux, stramonium in, 331; aconite and conium in, 715; Mr. Hiley's case of, 685; of the eye, 749.
Ticunas, poison of, 324.
Tinea, new treatment of, 193; creosote in, 222; tobacco in, 248; elm-bark in, 318; Dr. Schneider's treatment of, 704; hemlock in, 713.
Tinnitus aurium, belladonna in, 81.
Tissues, human, the only ones, 199.
Tobacco, Dr. Sigmond on, 150, 247; smoking in asthma, 393; Professor Thomson on poisoning with, 821; in beer, 893.
Tobacco-pipe, penetration of the soft palate and tongue by, Mr. Mayo's case of, 104; Mr. S. Cooper's case of, 176; Mr. Hamilton's case of, 816.
Toe, great, disease of, 492.
Tongue, nerves of, 426, 463, 465; seat of taste in, 877; respiration stopped with, 258; diagnosis by, 260; unnoticed morbid variety of, 260; (*see, also*, Tobacco-pipe.)
Tonsil, cyst in, 304.
Toogood, Mr., letter from, 734.
Tooth, caries of, creosote in, 269.
Toothach cured by smoking, 156; delphinia in, 481.
Tottenham Court Road, inquests in, 344.
Toxicology, classifications in, 356; (*see* Med. Juris.)
Trachea, sensibility of, 505; injury of, emphysema from, 514; diseases and injuries of, 662.
Tracheotomy in croup, 666, 809.
Trephining by Dupuytren, 293.
Trismus, tobacco in, 249.
Tropical diseases, treatment of, 933.
Trousseau, M., on croup, 667.
Tuber cinereum, peculiarity of, 10.
Tubercle similar to pus, 219; ordinary seat of, 225; in the lower animals, 224; place of its deposit, 407.
Tucker, Mr., case by, 217.
Tull's agricultural advice, 890.
Tumour of the upper jaw, 173; destruction of nerves by, 281; enormous of the thigh, 406; of the face, 434; near the spine, 448.
Tumours, abdominal, spontaneously disappearing, 125; uterine in prostitutes, 157; in the cerebellum, 320; peculiar, in the groin, 405; fungous, causes of, 407; in the bladder, 478; quickening of, 713; causes and diagnosis of, 752.
Turnbull, Dr., eye, remedies of, 255, 301, 342, 343, 372, 493, 718; on nervous disorders, 479.
Tweedale, Dr., on sick poor relief, 444.
Tweedle, Mr., his account of a man buried alive for a month, 257.

U.

Ulcers, creosote in, 221, 260; tobacco in, 247; galvanism to, 317; conium in, 650, 713; hop in, 895; of the face, 315; of the gums, 466.
Ulmus campestris, in skin diseases, 317.
University College, 557.
University Coll. Med. Soc., papers at, 30, 91.
University Coll. Hospital:—Cases and clinical remarks at; irritable stump; hydrocele, 143; lobelia inflata, 144; tumour of the jaw, 173; erysipelas, 175; dislocation, 216, 347, 384; bullet in the knee, 235; hernia, 235; fractures, 291; sal copaibæ, 384, 411; headach and rheumatism; disease of ankles and great toe, 491; of the aorta, 528, 559; of the knee, 558; of the skin, 606; purpura, 775, 847; lithotrity, 779; aneurysm, 780; diabetes, 879; rupture of intestines, 908; Apothecaries' Hall, 726; magnetism, 836.
University of London, 138.
Upas tree, accounts of, 829.

Urethra, stricture of, 81, 560.
Urinary organs, effects of medicines on, 500, 530, 571, 737; paralysis of, 806.
Urine in exostosis, 229; suppression of, 250, 478, 721, 907; incontinence of, 263, 862; substances in, 400; prussic acid in, 745; iodine in, 774.
Urticæ, tribe of, 889.
Uterus, spasm of, 81; in prostitutes, 159; tobacco in, 251; prolapsus of, 302; cancer of, 437; destiny of, 569; secretions from, 766; inversion of, 934.

V.

Vaccination, papers on, 690, 700, 899, 927.
Vagina, division of, 119; abscesses of, 157; prolapsus of, 302; laceration of, 953; secretions from, 766; varices of, 809; poisoning by, 901; respiration in, 89, 692.
Valentine, Mr., letter from, 551, 812.
Van Diemen's Land, climate of, 309,
Vance, Mr., death of, 63.
Vegetable poisons, fresh, 614, 647; acrid, 739.
Vegetables, growth of, 431.
Velpeau, M., on hydrocele, 194; amputation, 302.
Veins, air in, 224, 661; inflammation of, 406.
Venables, Dr., on prevailing diarrhœas, 896.

Venereal Diseases, Clinical Lectures on, by Dr. Wallace:—

Lecture 18.—Exanthematic form of syphilis.—History and treatment of that form of venereal disease which proceeds from a secondary or modified poison; case of P. D.; the primary symptoms; subsequent eruption, condylomata, and sore throat; comparative influence of nitrous acid, the hydriodate of potash, and mercury, over his symptoms; relations of the eruption with condylomata; an individual labouring under constitutional syphilis cannot be contaminated with matter similar to that of his own sores; application of this law in the case of poxed infants and their nurses, and husbands and wives; but an individual labouring under constitutional syphilis is susceptible of the action of the pustular virus; application of this law to the venereal disease, and some other diseases which result from morbific poisons, 282—288.

Lecture 19.—Case of M. D., the wife of P. D., up to the thirty-fifth day after her application, being an account of the appearances on her genital organs; correspondence between the character of her disease, and that of her husband; origin, development, and nature of condyloma; influence of this disease on the cuticle and cutis; differences between primary and constitutional condyloma; effect of innoculation with the patient's own matter; effect of innoculation with the matter of P. D. after M. D. had presented constitutional symptoms; some important laws which govern the propagation of the venereal disease, 335—341.

Lecture 20.—Second period of the case of M. D.; affection of her throat and skin; connection of this with condylomata, and other appearances on the skin; its diagnosis from the pustular or excavated form of ulceration; from a state produced by mercury, &c.; erroneous opinions of Mr. Hunter and others respecting this form of disease of the throat and mouth, 428—431.

Lecture 21.—Reports of the third and last period of the case of M. D., Iritis.—Remarks.—The connection of iritis with the scaly form of venereal eruption; existing erroneous views on this subject; difference between syphilitic and idiopathic iritis; error in supposing that the deposition of lymph is a pathognomonic symptom of syphilitic iritis; on the comparative power of nitrous acid, of the hydriodate of potash, and mercury, in the mild form of exanthematic syphilis; use of nitrate of silver as an application to gums ulcerated by salivation, 466—469.

Lecture 22.—Exanthematic tribe of venereal diseases, (concluded.)—These diseases are infectious, and propagate their like.—Three Experiments in proof. Three other experiments, communicated to the lecturer, by which the power of condylomatous matter to produce condylomata is demonstrated, 534—540.

Lecture 23.—Experiments with the venereal poison, (continued.)—Objects of the present lectures. Experiments with the matter of the primary pustules; innoculations with the matter of primary pustular sores; the nitrate of silver applied. Results, local and constitutional. Innoculation with the matter contained in pustular and ulcerated buboes; further trials with the nitrate of silver. Results. Innoculations with the matter of a constitutional pustule; local and constitutional effects. Summary of important points, 615—622.
Venereal excesses, 392.
Venereal disease, (*see* Syphilis.)
Ventilation of hospitals, 70.
Veratria, in diseases of the eye, 255; formulas for, 479; in neuralgia, 627; poisoning with, 852, 880.
Verba Consilii, Mr. Denham's, 873.
Verdigris, poisoning with, 567, 641.
Vertebræ, diseases of, 271, 803.
Vision, (*see* Nervous System.)
Vittoria fever, Mr. Lardner on, 622.
Voice, of prostitutes, 107; Magendie on, 504.
Voltaic battery, new application to, 29.
Vomiting, treatment of, 90, 263, 895, 911; of blood, 124; during parturition, 410, 591.

W

Waiters' thumbs, disease of, 104.
Wakley, Mr., to the electors of Finsbury, 640; his second election for, 672.
Walford, Mr., letter from, 187, 364.
Wallace, Dr., on inflammation of the thumb, 104; on iritis, 104; on syphilis, 23; (*see, also*, Syphilis, lectures on.)
Wansbrough, Mr., 62, 215, 519.
Warburton, Mr., 94, 139, 314, 763.
Wardrop, Mr., on the heart, 801.
Warren, Dr., on tumours, 752.
Washerwomen's thumbs, disease of, 104.
Water, cold, in hernia, 117; in hysteria, 123; general pressure with, 225; bodies in, 241; death from drinking, 358; in poisoning, 648, 798; poisoning of, 566, 674, 682, 852; when it will not rust, 689; clearing of, 829.
Water-dressing, use of, 809.
Waterton, Mr., the naturalist, 734.
Weather, effect of, on disease, 896.
Weatherill, Dr., on an inquest, 515.
Webster, Dr., letter from, 350.
Weekly Dispatch, 94, 95, 130.
Wegg, Mr., case by, 125.
Wells, Mr., on club-foot, 214.
West Auckland, erysipelas at, 295.
Wetherfield, Mr., letter from, 410.
Westminster Hospital: operations and cases at; stricture, 560; wrist-drop, 560; abdominal abscess, 607; rheumatism, 736; phthisis, 736; paracentesis thoracis, 781; hysteria, 782; fracture of the skull, 783; Rumsey's case, 783; abuses in, 24, 59; prizes at the school of, 239.
Westminster Medical Society: — Discussions at, on new lithotritic instruments, 30; diabetes, 90, 166; excessive bloodletting, 91; hysteria and strong medicines, 123; diseased prostate, 172; pericarditis, 173; nitrate of silver and epilepsy, 227; pericarditis, 228; medication by the skin, 627.
Westminster Eye Hospital, 141, 492.
Whipple, Mr., letter from, 598.
Whitlaw, Messrs., 299, 371, 384, 485, 572, 478, 630.
Wilkinson, Mr., letter from, 486.
William IV., bulletins and post-mortem of, 487, 523, 550, 553, 602.
Wills of insane persons, 9, 34.
Winchester, meeting at, 443.
Windpipe, Stokes on diseases of, 382.
Wine, poisoned, 567, 674; in fever, 621.
Winslow's Guide, 698, 770.
Wolf's-bane, 679, 714, 852.
Women, diseases of, 639.
Wood, Mr., on the circulation, 768.
Woolwich, death of a student at, 63.
Woorari poison, 230, 317, 830.
Worm, in a horse's eye, 690.
Worms, intestinal, tobacco in, 248; strychnine in, 862; hop in, 894.
Wormwood in epilepsy, 172.
Worthington, Mr., case by, 254.
Wounds, inquiries into, 97, 145.
Wrist-drop, moxa in, 560.

Y

Youatt, Mr., on glanders, 693.
Yorkshire, imperfect inquest in, 496.

FINIS.

London: Printed and Published by George Churchill, 49, Essex-street, Strand.